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ABSTRACT

In an effort to augment the information needed for decisions regarding policy, funding, programs, and services, Miami-Dade Community College (M-DCC) conducts periodic studies of its foreign student population. This report profiles international students at M-DCC for closing fall term 1990-91, and provides national data comparisons among institutions of higher learning for opening fall term 1989-90. In addition, colleges and universities in Florida are also compared with each other. Study highlights include the following: (1) California continues to lead the nation in absolute numbers and percent of international students in two-year institutions (n=13,129 or 25%), followed by Florida with 8,529 international two-year college students; (2) for the past 6 years, M-DCC has led the nation in the number of international students; (3) both at M-DCC and nationwide, business management is the most popular program among international students; (4) 87% of M-DCC's international students come from Latin America; (5) for opening 1989-90 fall term, 386,850 non-citizens were enrolled in postsecondary institutions in the United States; (6) from 1965 to 1989, there was an overall increase of 1,117% in international students at M-DCC; (7) at closing fall term 1990, resident alien enrollments at M-DCC were at an all-time high of 13,805 or 71% of the international students at the school; (8) 137 countries were represented by M-DCC's international students; and (9) the greatest numbers of refugee/asylee students were from Nicaragua and Cuba. Detailed data tables are included. (PAA)

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INTERNATIONAL STUDENT PROFILE

Research Report No. 91-11R

September 1991

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Miami-Dade Community College
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Miami-Dade Community College

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT PROFILE

Research Report No. 91-11R

September 1991

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JC 920 037

Miami-Dade Community College

OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

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RESPONSE REQUEST:

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT PROFILE

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International Student Profile

Highlights

This edition of the International Student Profile updates and adds new data tables regarding international students. Certain segments of the international student population at Miami-Dade have been steadily and robustly increasing since the decade of the sixties. If trend directions hold, the multiplicative effects will offer challenges to the College's resources.

Some results of the study follow:

National Data Comparisons

- California continues to lead the nation in absolute numbers and percent of international students in 2-year institutions (n=13,129 or 25%). Florida has the second most international students (8,529). Nearly two-thirds of them are at M-DCC.

- For the past six years, M-DCC led the nation in number of international students; this institution has been among the top ten since 1969.

- Of the 5,518 international students (IIE) at the College in Opening Fall Term 1989, 61% were refugee/asylee/parolee students and 39% held visas.

- Both at Miami-Dade and for the nation, business management is the most popular program among international students.

- In Florida, three of the state's top five institutions for international enrollments are located in Miami---Miami-Dade, University of Miami (1,756), and Florida International University (1,234).

- Of the 1,640 students in the U. S. from the Bahamas, 135 of them are at M-DCC (8%). Of the 1,490 Haitians studying in the U.S., M-DCC has 31% of them.

- Latin America contributes 87% of the College's international enrollments. Nationally, Asian students comprise 54% of international enrollments, most of whom are from Pacific Rim countries.

- International student enrollments in America are at an historic high of 386,850. More non-citizens study in the United States than in any other country in the world.

International Students at Miami-Dade Community College

The Miami-Dade Community College international student data are primarily for Closing Fall Term 1990-91. These data differ from the Institute of International Education (IIE) data in three respects: They 1) are closing term data a year later (1990-91), 2) include the resident alien students, and 3) provide data variables not covered in the national publication.

- From Opening Fall Terms 1965 to 1989, there was an overall increase of 1,117% in international students at M-DCC.
- Among the three international groups, visa students grew from 117 to 2,071 (+1,670%); refugee/asylee/parolee students increased from 550 to 3,347 (+528%); and resident alien students increased sharply from 800 to 11,239 (+1,305%).
- At Closing Fall Term 1990, resident alien enrollments were at an all-time high of 13,805 or 71% of the international students at M-DCC.
- Total non-U.S. citizen enrollments number 19,469 or 37% of the 52,461 enrollments college-wide. A rough ratio of non-citizen to U.S. citizen is 2:3. This does not consider the fact that many U.S. citizen students were naturalized.
- 137 countries were represented by these international students; in descending order of size, the greatest number are from Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, Colombia, and Jamaica.
- Visa student enrollment peaked in 1981 (2,597) and has declined since to 2,188 in 1990; most come from Peru (216), followed by Venezuela (162), and Colombia (185).
- The primary source of refugee/asylee students was Nicaragua (1,600); and secondarily, Cuba (872).
- In descending order, four countries - Cuba, Colombia, Haiti, and Jamaica - account for 77% of resident alien students.
- About 40% of international students attend M-DCC full-time compared to 30% of U.S. citizen students; more than 80% of visa students attend full-time.
- Considering only Hispanic students, of the 55% college-wide in this category, 70% are not U.S. citizens.

International Student Profile

Introduction

Purpose

This edition of the International Student Profile is written with the intent of updating and adding other data on international students at Miami-Dade Community College. The international student population at the College has been on a steady and robust growth trend since the decade of the sixties. Non-U.S. citizen enrollments can be separated into three basic groups: 1) Visa students, 2) Refugee/asylee students, and 3) Resident aliens. Over the past thirty years, phenomenal increases have occurred, particularly with the resident alien student population. Growth of refugee/asylee enrollments has also been vigorous.

Changes in U. S. immigration laws (Cummings, April 1989) have encouraged flight into the United States. As political and economic conditions deteriorate in foreign countries, seaboard and contiguous states of the United States become the entry point for countless numbers of unauthorized persons (Balsemeda, 1988). The severity of the impact of immigrants into Miami is also felt at the College by increased enrollment. Data included in this profile are intended to augment the information-base needed for making decisions regarding policy, planning, practice, funding, programs, and services.

Organization of the Profile

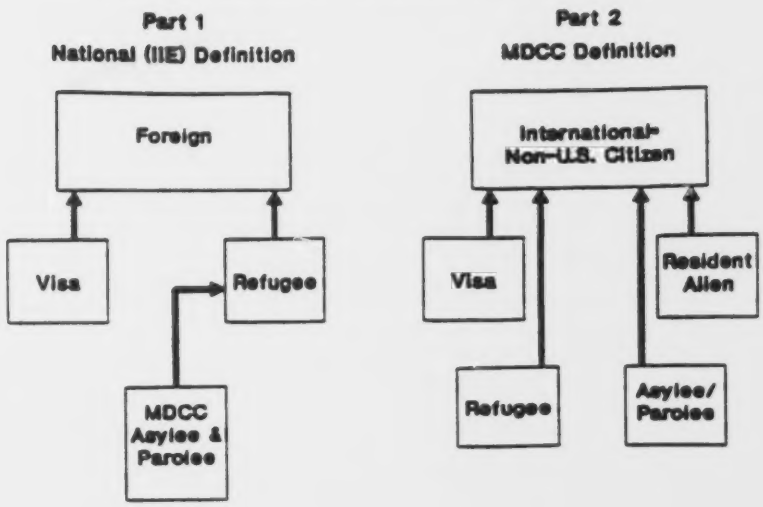
There are two broad sections to this profile. Part I deals with national data comparisons among institutions of higher learning. Data are for Opening Fall Term. Several tables are devoted exclusively to community college comparisons among states. Colleges and universities within Florida are also compared with each other. A number of tables in this portion of the profile concern M-DCC's data seen against the backdrop of the nation's universities. When statewide data are displayed, the dramatic driving force behind data differences becomes more apparent.

Part 2 focuses on international student enrollments at Miami-Dade. Data are largely for Closing Fall Term 1990. Changes have occurred over the decades and a connection can often be seen between global events and what occurs with the composition of enrollments at the college (Cummings, June 1989; Cummings, March 1989; Wilson, 1990). Demographic and performance variables are presented for each citizenship group.

A distinction is brought out in Figure 1 (p.3) that is important in interpreting the data in this profile. A good deal of the data in Part 1 come from the annual census surveys conducted by the Institute for International Education (IIE) in New York City (Zikopoulos, 1990). In its survey, the IIE defines international as non-immigrant students on the one hand, but includes both visa students and refugee students (immigrants) in counts on the other hand. The majority of visa students hold F-1 visas. F-1 is the Immigration and Naturalization Service's designation for temporary residency in the United States for the sole and express purpose of attending educational institutions full-time - with no intention of abandoning the country of origin. Refugees, however, are persons authorized for emigration from their country of origin because of a number of categories of persecution. These persons enter the U.S. with hopes of eventually becoming U.S. citizens. By its actions, the IIE has interpreted the refugee status as non-immigrant and this is out of concordance with the INS definition (National Association of International Student Affairs, 1982). In blending both immigrant and non-immigrant data, the IIE has obscured an accurate count of visa international students--those students granted explicit and categorical permission to study in the nations's postsecondary institutions. IIE data are abstracted by other agencies and the collecting center's data definitions may be further transformed (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1990).

The IIE specifically states that resident alien counts are to be excluded from the survey. However, a category of international students has not been accounted for by the survey...the asylee/parolee students. At Miami-Dade, asylee and parolee students by default are aggregated with the refugee data sent to the IIE. On pages 27-28 are found detailed descriptions of the more relevant non-U.S. citizen classifications.

Figure 1: Definition of Foreign/International Students



Background of a Major Comparison Source (for Part I)

The Institute for International Education is located at the United Nations Plaza in New York City. It is the largest non-profit organization engaged in international education. Since its founding in 1919, it has expanded its scope of involvement in efforts to promote world peace through cultural and educational exchanges. This institute has been the medium by which governments, corporations, foundations, organizations, universities and colleges have promoted programs. One such notable program is the Fulbright exchange. IIE shares the results of its research on a large scale through publications, lectures, seminars, and conferences. It serves approximately 9,000 individuals annually. The Institute, through affiliations with the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA) and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers (AACRA) acquires data for its Open Doors, Profiles, and English Language and Orientation Programs publications.

Methodology

Methodology for Part 1: International Students in United States Institutions of Higher Learning

Data for national comparisons were secured by the IIE largely through the cooperation of AACRA and NAFSA. Each year about 2,900 institutions are surveyed regarding a host of details about their international student populations. Only institutions having regional accreditation recognized by the U. S. Department of Education are included in the survey. The listing of accredited schools can be found in the Higher Education Directory (Torregrosa, 1990). About 10% of institutions surveyed have no international students. Excluding them from the total gives a 98% return rate for these surveys. Because of the high rate of survey returns, IIE perceives its data to be comprehensive and accurate. National data are for Opening Fall Term 1989-90, the latest data available as of August 1991.

Methodology for Part 2: International Students at Miami-Dade Community College

The data for Part 2 are almost exclusively Closing Fall Term 1990-91 data. These data are a year more recent than the IIE data. " Mini-term" enrollments at the college are often the result of programs sponsored by the Center for Business and Industry and the Office of International Education, making end of terms enrollment more comprehensive. Sources of data for this profile are from a number of publications. Zikopoulos (1990) was heavily relied upon for external data comparisons. Personal communication with officers at selected institutions supplied interpretative material. Internal sources included computer printouts and electronic files; the Office of Admissions and Registration; the Center for Business and Industry; and the Office of International Education.

Part 1: International Students in United States Institutions of Higher Learning

An Introductory Caution

In interpreting the statistical tables, there are some qualifications to be observed. Aside from the qualification cited in the previous section on the IIE's mixture of non-immigrant and immigrant counts for international students, the reader needs to bear in mind that "opening term" means different things to different institutions. Even within the same institution, different departments may have different definitions and this difference is often related to the purposes for which the data are generated or collected. Some of the data submitted to the IIE may have been aggregated across campuses of a college, while others may have been for just a single campus of the institution. Most represent actual data but some are estimates. The governance structure of institutions affects data. Data collected by institutions serve institutional purposes. These purposes may not coincide with those of requesting agencies. In accommodating these requests, data contamination can occur. Procedural differences across institutions are another source of contamination. But when data from multiple sources are compiled into neat tables, the foundations upon which the data were built are not seen. It is then difficult to distinguish clean from not-so-clean data.

Community College Comparisons

Table 1 presents the states of the nation with the largest international student enrollment among two-year colleges. The comparison years are the opening fall terms of 1986 and 1989. California continues to lead the nation in absolute numbers and percent of international students in two-year institutions. In 1989, 25% of international students in community colleges were found in California. Florida, again in second place, dropped more than a percentage point over the comparison year, but gained about 1,000 more international students. The gap in numbers and percent between third place Texas and Florida is considerable. The balance of the other seven states is clustered close to Texas. Michigan is new to the list of top ten in 1989-90. Nearly three out of four international students in two-year colleges attend postsecondary education in ten states. There was an appreciable

increase of international students in two-year institutions since 1986; in 1989, they numbered 52,442 (+23%).

The top ten community colleges for the most international students is the subject of Table 2. Displayed also is the number of international students within that state. The international student enrollment of the institution as a percent of the state's international enrollment gives perspective to the data. Miami-Dade has had the largest international student enrollment for the past six years, with 5,518 international students at Opening Fall Term 1989. Sixty-five percent of Florida's international students attend Miami-Dade. More than 61% of these international students at M-DCC are either refugees, asylees or parolees; 39% of them hold visas.

Second largest, Northern Virginia Community College has a concentration of 91% of the entire state's international students at that one institution. Visa students whose immigration status changed to that of resident aliens are still counted in the visa category. Less than 10% of international enrollments are estimated to be refugees. Northern Virginia Community College is but one of 22 community colleges within the Virginia System of Community Colleges.

Santa Monica College is third ranked and has 8.2% of California's international students at that college. This may indicate that the international student population in California is well-dispersed. Montgomery Community College maintains its fourth position in this profile again. The college, due to its proximity to Washington, D. C., has many students who are family members of those holding diplomatic visas. Fewer than 10% of this international contingent are refugees.

LaGuardia Community College is one of six two-year institutions of the City University of New York. In aggregation, New York City has 1,559 international students in its community college branches. Harold Washington College is part of the eight-branch community college system of the City Colleges of Chicago. All told, the community colleges of the City Colleges of Chicago have 1,175 international students. Only visa students are

reported; refugees, though considerable in number, are not differentiated in their internal reporting practices.

According to the IIE, the data for both Broward Community College (6th ranked) and Bunker Hill Community College (8th ranked) are estimates of size rather than actual data. Los Angeles City Community College is one of ten community colleges in the Los Angeles Community College District. Unlike the previous international profile, the current L.A. data are for a single campus alone (n=656). This campus-only data puts the institution in tenth position, down from second.

International students in the ten community colleges with the highest international enrollments account for 26% of all 2-year college international student enrollment. While Miami-Dade itself has 10% of the national enrollments, it appears that among community colleges, these enrollments are broadly distributed.

Table 3 displays the fields of study for international students at two-and-four-year institutions. Across two-year and four-year institutions, the top three disciplines of business/management, engineering, and mathematics/computer science differ in percents but are parallel in rank. Intensive English Language study as well as the undeclared majors are proportionately greater at community colleges. The spread of disciplines chosen by students in the "Other" category is pronounced among international students at community colleges relative to 4-year colleges (21.8%, 6.4% respectively).

Table 4 gives non-resident alien student enrollments in the community colleges of Florida. Non-resident alien is the federal government's equivalent of visa student. The data are for Fall Term 1990-91. These data were collected as early estimates for the Integrated Postsecondary Education System report (CCMIS, 1990). There were 5,067 visa students at the September collection date. Miami-Dade, of course, leads the state with 2,137 visa students. The figure is a bit lower than data collected at end of term, but the greater portion of visa students are full-time enrollees and would already have matriculated at opening term. Broward is second with 716 visa students, followed by Palm Beach with 372.

Ten of the 28 Florida community colleges have fewer than 20 visa students. It appears that the balance of visa students tend to cluster in "university towns" or areas with special attractions.

University Comparisons

Table 5 lists institutions of higher education throughout the nation with the largest number of international students. Miami-Dade is not only the largest in international student enrollment, but the only community college among the top 100. Twelve percent of first-ranked Miami-Dade's students at Opening Fall 1989-90 were international students (n=5,518). The University of Florida is ranked 36 with 1,880 international students. The University of Miami occupies 42nd place with 1,756 international students. Many of these universities are research or Ivy League schools. The top universities on this list are characterized by two commonalities -- large and/or well-known.

Presented in Table 6 are institutions with the highest proportion of international students among the total student population. Nearly one-third of the students at the University of California at San Francisco is international. This university has a huge Asian or Asian descent student body (Wilson, 1990). Both New Jersey Institute of Technology and Massachusetts Institute of Technology have heavy international students proportions (about 1/4 and 1/5 respectively). M-DCC is twelfth-ranked, just below eleventh-ranked University of Miami.

Six years of comparison data are given in Table 7 for the top ten institutions of higher education in number of international student enrollments. For the past six years, Miami-Dade has had the most international students and has been within the top ten since at least 1969. The top four institutions--M-DCC, University of Southern California, University of Texas at Austin, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison--have occupied the same rank with consistency.

Table 8 displays the top ten states for number of international students enrolled in higher education. This includes two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and universities

combined. In Opening Fall Term 1989, one out of seven international students in the United States in postsecondary education registered in California. In the San Francisco Community College District, 70% of enrollees in 1988 were from a minority background (AACJC, 1988); this high percentage includes residents as well as international students. At the University of California at San Francisco, 32% of the institution's enrollments were international students, the largest proportion of any American campus (Wilson, 1990). Second highest was New York, where one out of ten matriculants was an international student. Texas was third. Massachusetts and Florida were about even, in fourth position. More than five percent of the international students in the nation chose Florida institutions and of these, 27% selected Miami-Dade. The number of international students in the United States is at an historic high of 386, 851.

As noted in the preceding table, the greatest number of international students in the U.S. are in California institutions. These students come from 176 countries (Table 9). When considering that in the entire nation 191 countries are represented, the diversity of international students among the top ten is awesome. Florida has international students from 165 countries; Miami-Dade data indicate that its international students originate from 137 countries.

International enrollments for selected Florida institutions of higher education is the topic of Table 10. Selected were the public state universities and universities of interest to M-DCC students intending to transfer. These are comparative Opening Fall Term 1988 and 1989 data. Among the state's top five institutions for number of international students, four are in Southeastern Florida; three of these four institutions are in Miami; Miami-Dade (5,518), University of Miami (1,756), and Florida International University (1,234). Six of the institutions listed in this table are located in Miami; 60%, or 9,303, international students attend institutions of higher learning situated in greater Miami.

Figure 2 shows the concentration of international students within each state of the United States. The states with the highest number of international students are dark-shaded and are shown in the legend to have 10,000 or more. The "or more" is up to 54,178

international students. The most populous states in numbers of international students (noted in Table 8) correspond exactly to the most populous states in the nation (except Massachusetts). The second group of states having large numbers of international students (5,000 to 9,999) are Utah, Colorado, Alabama, Tennessee, and Connecticut. Figure 3 groups the states into regions (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1990). The international students in postsecondary education in four regions are fairly evenly distributed by percent---Northeast (24%), followed by Midwest (23%), South (21%), and Pacific states (19%). Although Texas has a sizable international student population, the state alone could not carry the Southwest to the level of the aforementioned regions.

Table 11 gives the leading countries of origin for international students in higher education. Countries of special interest are also included in this table. Of all countries, China sends the most students (33,390 or 9.3% of international students) to study in the United States. This number represents about 80% of the students that China sends abroad. India also send some 80% of its students who study overseas to the U.S. Eight of the top ten countries which have students enrolled in the U.S. are in Asia. Of these, many are Pacific rim countries. Of the Pacific rim countries, about 80% of Japanese students who study abroad come to the U.S.; for Korea, it is 70%. Hong Kong sends proportionately fewer (45%). The balance study in Great Britain, Canada, and to a lesser extent Australia. A large number of the students in the top ten countries are in the scientific/technological or business disciplines and many are studying in America's graduate universities. For the engineering discipline alone, 41% of doctoral degrees were awarded to international students in 1986 (Carnegie Foundation, 1987). More than 56% of the international students studying in the U.S. are from these top ten countries. United States institutions of higher learning educate far more international students than any other country in the entire world. Studying abroad has become institutionalized in many countries (Cummings, March 1989). Government agencies oversee and assist student outflow. Private businesses also have been established to facilitate study overseas. One can readily infer from the data that institutions of higher education in America are respected around the world and that America is still perceived not only as the land of opportunity but also to have a superior system of higher education.

Concerning the countries of special interest, there are 22,400 students in colleges and universities in America from the Middle East. Of the 1,640 students in the United States from the Bahamas, 135 of them (visa and refugee) are at Miami-Dade. There are 1,490 Haitians studying in the United States. Miami-Dade has 31% of them (74 visa and 384 refugee/asylee).

A summary of international student enrollments is shown on Table 12 in the form of world regions. Miami-Dade data are compared to the national scene. The absolute number and percent of international students from Latin America continue to increase for Miami-Dade, nearly 87% in Fall Term 1989. The second largest group is from Europe (4.5%). In contrast nationwide, Asian students once again outnumbered all other regions combined in 1989. The number of students from Asia has increased to 54% of total international students. Since 1987, more than half of all international students studying in the U. S. were from Asia. Judging from economic and education indicators, it is believed that this trend will continue (Magner, 1988). The number and proportion of European students are also increasing. Decreasing numbers of students from the Middle East and Africa are studying in the nation's postsecondary schools, as well as at M-DCC. The decline has been attributed to worsening economic conditions in these regions.

While the percent increase from year to year may not appear extraordinary, when viewed across years (Figure 4), the absolute increase in numbers of students from Asia is astounding. Considering world demographics and cultural values, this trend is likely to continue, barring radical political change. Figure 5 superimposes national data over Miami-Dade data for Fall Term 1989-90 and is a graph of Table 12. The sharp differences are due to geographic proximity--Latin America to M-DCC/Florida and the Far East to California.

Table 1

States With the Largest International Student Enrollment in Two-Year Institutions 1986-87 and 1989-90

	1989-90		1986-87	
	Number of International Students	Percent of 2-Year International Students	Number of International Students	Percent of 2-Year International Students
California	13,129	25.0	10,384	24.4
Florida	8,529	16.3	7,526	17.7
Texas	3,441	6.6	3,486	8.2
New York	3,052	5.8	1,982	4.7
Maryland	2,370	4.5	1,686	4.0
Washington	2,021	3.9	1,473	3.5
Virginia	1,720	3.3	1,604	3.8
Massachusetts	1,619	3.1	1,595	3.7
Illinois	1,600	3.1	1,409	3.3
Michigan	1,437	2.6	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	955	2.2
Others	13,524	25.8	10,502	24.7
Total Top Ten	38,918	74.2	32,100	75.3
Grand Total of International Students in Two-Year Institutions	52,442	100.0	42,602	100.0

Data Source: Institute of International Education, Open Doors 1989-90, p.51.

AB031.4

Table 2

Community Colleges with the Most International Students
Opening Fall Term 1989-90

Community Colleges	Location	Number of International Students	International Enrollment of State	Percent of State
Miami-Dade Community College	Florida	5,518	8,529	64.7
Northern Virginia Community College	Virginia	1,562	1,720	90.8
Santa Monica College	California	1,079	13,129	8.2
Montgomery Community College	Maryland	1,063	2,370	44.9
CUNY-La Guardia Community College	New York	864	3,052	28.3
Broward Community College	Florida	804*	8,529	9.4
City Colleges of Chicago-Harold Washington (one campus only)	Illinois	768	1,600	48.0
Bunker Hill Community College	Massachusetts	679*	1,619	41.9
Pima Community College	Arizona	670	1,246	53.8
Los Angeles City College (one campus only)	California	656	13,129	5.0
Total Top Ten International Enrollments in Two-Year Colleges		13,663		
Percent Top Ten International Enrollments in Two-Year Colleges		26.1		
Total International Enrollments in All Other Two-Year Colleges		38,779		
Percent International Enrollments in All Other Two-Year Colleges		73.9		
Total International Enrollments in Two Year Colleges		52,442		

*Estimate

Data Source: Institute of International Education - Open Doors, 1989-90, pp. 51, 54.

Table 3

Fields of Study for International Students in Two-and-Four-Year Institutions Opening Fall Term 1989-90

	Percent of International Students	
	Two-Year Institution	Four-Year Institution
Business/Management	24.8	18.8
Engineering	11.5	20.0
Mathematics & Computer Science	9.3	9.4
Intensive English Language	8.3	4.5
Health	6.0	3.7
Fire and Applied Arts	2.8	4.7
Physical and Life Sciences	2.1	9.4
Social Sciences	2.0	8.1
Education	1.3	3.1
Humanities	1.2	4.3
Agriculture	0.9	2.3
Other	21.8	6.4
Undeclared	8.0	5.3

Source: Open Doors 1989-90, p.31.

Table 4

Non-Resident Alien Student Enrollment in
Florida Community Colleges
Fall 1990-91

	Males	Females	Total
Brevard	81	48	129
Broward	324	392	716
Central Florida	8	8	16
Chipola	0	0	0
Daytona	77	41	118
Edison	35	34	69
Florida C.C. at Jax	0	0	0
Florida Keys	5	9	14
Gulf Coast	5	1	6
Hillsborough	126	114	240
Indian River	43	41	84
Lake City	18	8	26
Lake Sumter	5	2	7
Manatee	73	112	185
Miami-Dade	1,035	1,102	2,137
North Florida	1	0	1
Okaloosa-Walton	19	29	48
Palm Beach	203	169	372
Pasco-Hernando	9	5	14
Pensacola	13	22	35
Polk	11	11	22
St. Johns	3	5	8
St. Petersburg	30	30	60
Santa Fe	207	148	355
Seminole	45	35	80
South Florida	8	6	14
Tallahassee	24	12	36
Valencia	154	121	275
Total	2,562	2,505	5,067

Data Source: Community Colleges Management Information System, Student Data Base.

AB031.4

Table 5

United States Institutions of Higher Education With
The Highest International Student Enrollment
Opening Fall 1989-90

Rank	Institution	International Students	Total Enrollment[1]	Percent of Total Enrollment
	Miami-Dade Community College, (FL)	5,518	44,686	12.3
	University of Southern California, (CA)	3,705	27,000	13.7
	University of Texas, Austin, (TX)	3,568	50,245	7.1
	University of Wisconsin-Madison, (WI)	3,295	43,695	7.5
5	Boston University, (MA)	3,248	28,454	11.4
	University of California, Los Angeles, (CA)	3,126	36,378	8.6
	Ohio State University, Main Campus, (OH)	2,887	52,895	5.5
	Columbia University, (NY)	2,849	19,231	14.8
	University of Illinois, Urbana, (IL)	2,794	34,257	8.2
10	University of Pennsylvania, (PA)	2,778	20,305	13.7
	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, (IL)	2,615	24,596	10.6
	University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, (MN)	2,555	58,569	4.4
	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, (MI)	2,465	36,338	6.8
	University of Maryland-College Park, (MD)	2,397	35,825	6.7
15	University of Houston, (TX)	2,332	32,289	7.2
	Northeastern University, (MA)	2,288	35,904	6.4
	Purdue University, Main Campus, (IN)	2,277	35,817	6.4
	Michigan State University, (MI)	2,270	42,866	5.3
	University of Arizona, (AZ)	2,253	35,000	6.4
20	Harvard University, (MA)	2,246	16,985	13.2
	George Washington University, (DC)	2,207	18,949	11.6
	State University of New York at Buffalo, (NY)	2,192	27,406	8.0
	Iowa State University, (IA)	2,160	25,489	8.5
	Texas A&M University, Main campus, (TX)	2,156	40,492	5.3
25	University of California, Berkeley, (CA)	2,143	31,121	6.9
	Cornell University, (NY)	2,138	18,865	11.3
	Arizona State University, (AZ)	2,132	43,546	4.9
	New York University, (NY)	2,102	30,989	6.8
	Stanford University, (CA)	2,081	13,354	15.6
30	Indiana University at Bloomington, (IN)	2,066	33,338	6.2
	Pennsylvania State University, (PA)	2,059	37,718	5.5
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MA)	2,049	9,539	21.5
	California State University, Los Angeles, (CA)	2,028	20,804	9.7
	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, (NJ)	1,988	33,024	6.0
35	University of Iowa, (IA)	1,888	28,884	6.5
	University of Florida, (FL)	1,880	34,022	5.5
	New Jersey Institute of Technology, (NJ)	1,864	7,801	23.9
	University of Hawaii at Manoa, (HI)	1,850	18,049	10.2
	University of Kansas, (KS)	1,837	26,320	7.0
	Oregon State University, (OR)	1,817	15,958	11.4
	Brigham Young University (UT)	1,799	27,748	6.5
42	University of Miami (FL)	1,756	13,970	12.6

[1]Source: The Central Census of International Students in the United States, and the College Board Handbook 1991 in International Institute of Education, Open Doors 1989-90, p.66.

AB031.5

Table 6

Institutions with the Highest International Student Proportions, 1989-90

Rank	Institution	International Students	Total Enrollment[1]	Percent of Total Enrollment
	University of California, San Francisco (CA)	1,200	3,711	32.3
	New Jersey Institute of Technology, (NJ)	1,864	7,801	23.9
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (MA)	2,049	9,539	21.5
	Stanford University, (CA)	2,081	13,354	15.6
5	Columbia University, (NY)	2,849	19,231	14.8
	Howard University, (DC)	1,614	11,200	14.4
	University of Southern California (CA)	3,705	27,000	13.7
	University of Pennsylvania, (PA)	2,778	20,305	13.7
	Harvard University, (MA)	2,246	16,985	13.2
10	Southern University of A&M College, (LA)	1,100	8,564	12.8
	University of Miami, (FL)	1,756	13,970	12.6
	Miami-Dade Community College, (FL)	5,518	44,686	12.3
	University of Rochester, (NY)	1,015	8,280	12.3
	American University, (DC)	1,382	11,657	11.9
15	George Washington University, (DC)	2,207	18,949	11.6
	University of Chicago, (IL)	1,047	9,030	11.6
	Boston University, (MA)	3,248	28,454	11.4
	Oregon State University, (OR)	1,817	15,958	11.4
	Cornell University, (NY)	2,138	18,865	11.3
20	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (IL)	2,615	24,596	10.6

[1]Sources: The Annual Census of International Students in the United States, or the College Handbook, 1991, The College Examination Board, New York, 1990, Institute for International Education, p.69.

Table 7

Top Ten Institutions of Higher Education For
Number of International Student Enrollments
1984-1985 Through 1989-90

	Years											
	1989-1990		1988-1989		1987-1988		1986-1987		1985-1986		1984-1985	
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
Miami-Dade Community College	5,518	1	5,080	1	5,148	1	5,010	1	4,730	1	4,316	1
University of Southern California	3,705	2	3,486	2	3,767	2	3,746	2	3,741	2	3,761	2
University of Texas, Austin	3,568	3	3,385	3	3,135	3	3,000	3	3,132	3	3,286	3
University Wisconsin, Madison	3,295	4	2,919	5	2,825	4	2,789	5	2,873	4	2,901	4
Boston University	3,248	5	2,940	4	2,641	8	2,422	10	2,493	7	2,462	9
University of California, Los Angeles	3,126	6	2,859	6	2,765	5	2,506	8	2,488	8	-	-
Ohio State University, Main Campus	2,887	7	2,790	7	2,756	6	2,739	6	2,690	5	2,606	6
Columbia University	2,849	8	2,673	8	2,474	10	2,807	4	2,679	6	2,773	5
University of Illinois, Urbana	2,794	9	2,569	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Pennsylvania	2,778	10	2,654	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Institute for International Education, Open Doors, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90.

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Table 8

Top Ten States for Number of International Students Enrolled in Higher Education Opening Fall Terms 1985-86 and 1989-90

	1989-90		1985-86	
	Number of International Students	Percent International Students	Number of International Students	Percent International Students
California	54,178	14.0	47,586	13.8
New York	38,350	9.9	31,360	9.1
Texas	24,170	6.2	26,875	7.8
Massachusetts	20,840	5.4	17,652	5.1
Florida	20,364	5.3	17,948	5.2
Illinois	16,816	4.3	13,319	3.9
Pennsylvania	15,803	4.1	11,496	3.3
Ohio	13,856	3.6	12,357	3.6
Michigan	13,555	3.5	12,094	3.5
District of Columbia	-	-	9,832	2.9
New Jersey	9,608	2.5	-	-
Top Ten Total	227,540	58.8	200,519	58.2
Total International Students	386,851		343,777	

Data Source: Institute of International Education, Open Doors 1986-87, p.45 and Open Doors 1989-90.

Table 9

Top Ten States for Number of Countries Represented
by International Student Enrollment in Higher Education*
1989-90

	International Student Enrollment	Number of "Countries"*
California	54,178	176
New York	38,350	168
Massachusetts	20,840	167
District of Columbia**	9,487	166
Florida	20,364	165
Texas	24,170	160
Pennsylvania	15,803	159
Illinois	16,816	156
Ohio	13,856	149
Michigan	13,555	149
Top Ten total	227,419	-
Grand Total U.S.	386,851	191

*Includes nations, dependencies, territories, principalities, and sovereignties.

**Treated as state for statistical purposes.

Data Source: Institute of International Education Open Doors, 1989-90, p.49.

Table 10

International Students in Selected Florida Institutions
of Higher Education
1989-90 Opening Fall Term

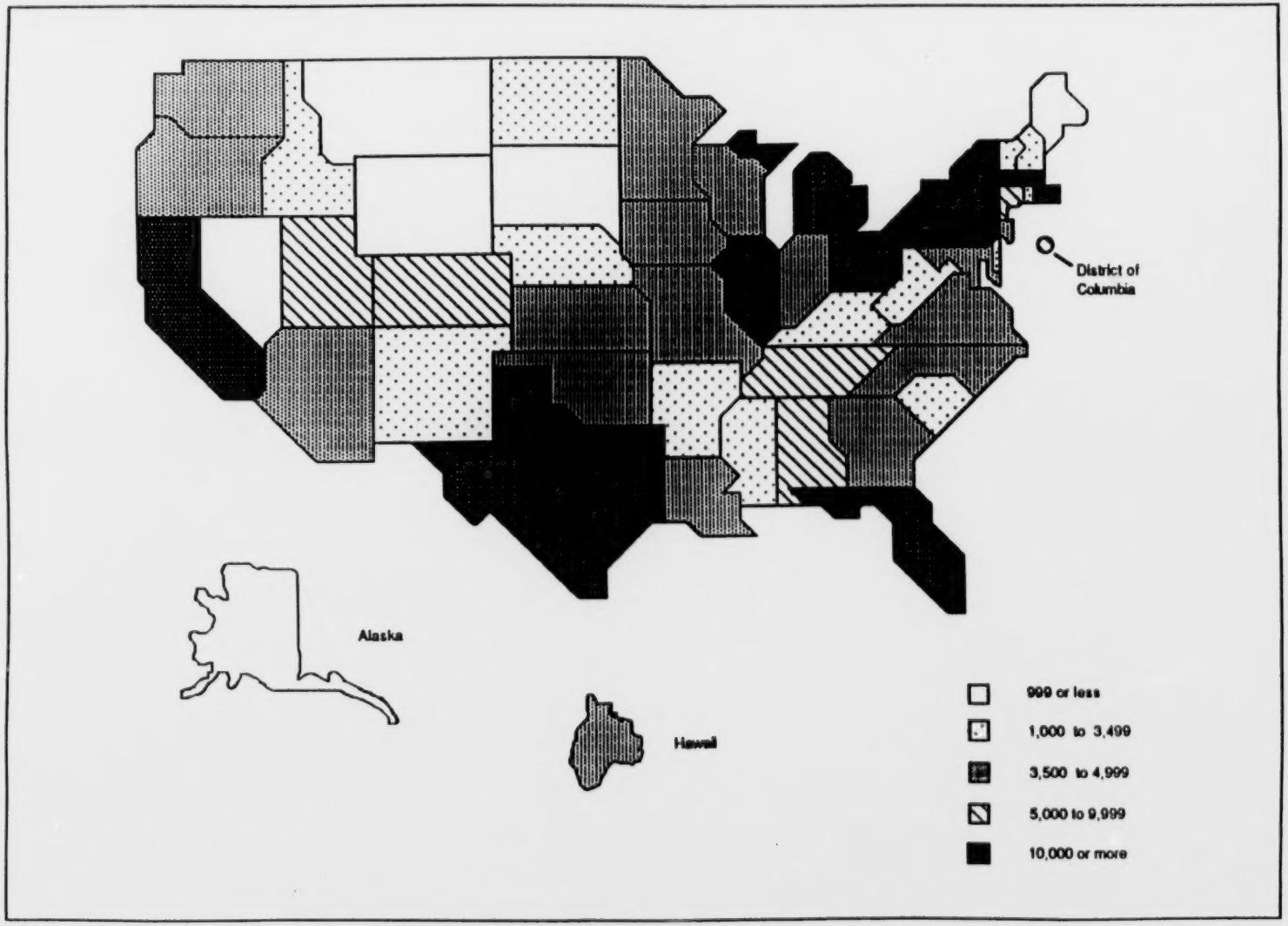
Institution	1988-89	1989-90	Percent Change
Miami-Dade Community College	5,080	5,518	9
University of Florida	1,752*	1,880*	7
University of Miami	1,828	1,756	-4
Florida International University	1,007	1,234	23
Nova University	347	873*	152
University of South Florida	706*	837	19
Florida State University	750	778	4
Florida Atlantic University	455*	513*	8
Barry University	423	489	15
University of Central Florida	410	456	11
Florida A & M University	158*	273	73
University of West Florida	165	190	15
St. Thomas University	175	135	-23
Florida Memorial College	135	131	-3
University of Tampa	82	116	42
Jacksonville University	99	105	6
University of North Florida	56	59	5
Total 17 Selected	13,628	15,383	-
Total 48 Other	4,859	4,981	3
Total All (65) Florida	18,487	20,364	10

*Estimate

Data Source: IIE Open Doors 1989-90, p.99.

Figure 2

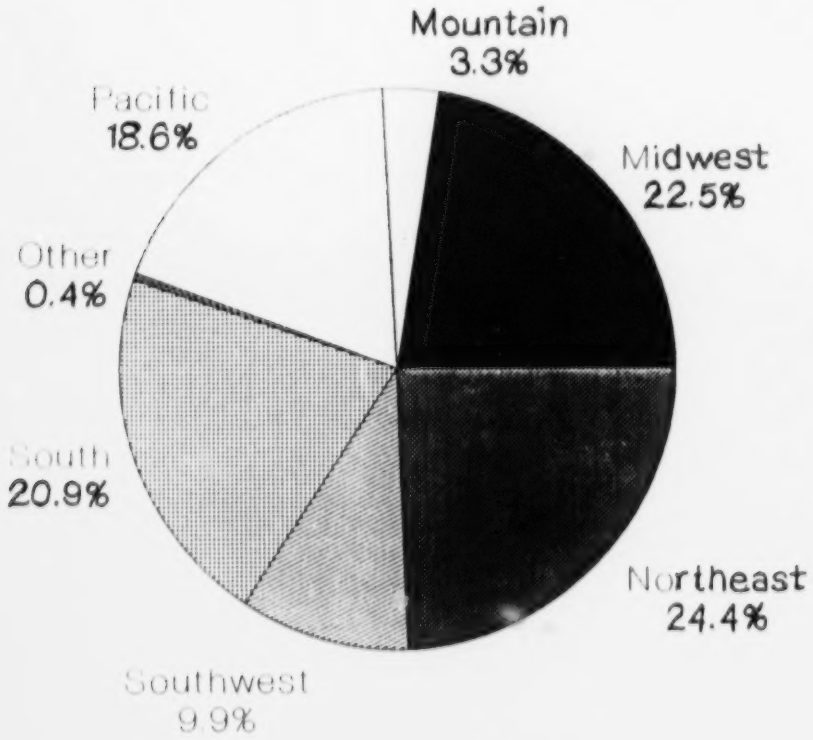
Foreign Student Enrollments by U.S. State, 1989/90



Source: Institute for International Education, Open Doors, 1989-90, p.44.

Figure 3

Distribution of Foreign Students
by Region of the United States



Opening Fall (Oct.) 1989-90
Source: Open Doors 1989-90, p. 42

Table 11

Leading* Countries in Origin of International Students and Other Countries of Special Interest In U.S. Institutions of Higher Education 1989-90

Rank	Country	Region	Number of International Students	Percent of all International Students
Top Ten:				
1	China	Asia	33,390	9.3
2	Taiwan	Asia	30,960	8.6
3	Japan	Asia	29,840	8.3
4	India	Asia	26,240	7.3
5	Korea, Republic of	Asia	21,710	6.1
6	Canada	North America	17,870	5.0
7	Malaysia	Asia	14,110	4.0
8	Hong Kong	Asia	11,230	3.1
9	Indonesia	Asia	9,390	2.6
10	Iran	Middle East	7,440	2.1
Of Special Interest:				
17	Jordan	Middle East	5,250	1.5
20	Lebanon	Middle East	4,450	1.2
23	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	4,110	1.1
26	Turkey	Middle East	3,400	1.0
28	Israel	Middle East	2,910	0.8
35	Kuwait	Middle East	2,280	0.6
36	Panama	Latin America	2,260	0.6
50	Bahamas	Caribbean	1,640	0.5
52	Haiti	Caribbean	1,490	0.4
53	Honduras	Latin America	1,470	0.4
56	El Salvador	Latin America	1,370	0.4
59	Ecuador	Latin America	1,170	0.3
61	Chile	Latin America	1,100	0.3
64	Costa Rica	Latin America	1,060	0.4
66	Guatemala	Latin America	1,030	0.3
Total of Ranks 1-10			202,180	56.4
Total Others		34,990	9.8	
Total Other International			120,990	33.8
Total International Students in U.S.			358,160	100.0

*Countries with 1,000 or more students in the U.S.

Data Source: Institute of International Education, Open Doors 1989-90, p.25.

Table 12

International* Student Enrollment by World Region:
National Comparisons With
Miami-Dade Community College
Opening Fall Term 1986-87 and 1989-90

	Miami-Dade			National		
	Number From Region	Percent of all International Students	Rank	Number From Region	Percent of all International Students	Rank
		1986-87				
Latin America	4,271	85.2	1	43,480	12.4	3
Middle East	361	7.2	2	47,000	13.4	2
Europe	161	3.2	3	36,140	10.3	4
Far East	105	2.1	4	170,880	48.9	1
Africa	84	1.7	5	31,580	9.1	5
North America	26	0.5	6	16,300	4.7	6
Oceania	2	0.1	7	4,230	1.2	7
Total	5,010	100.0		349,610	100.0	
		1989-90				
Latin America	4,786	86.8	1	48,090	12.4	2
Europe	246	4.5	2	46,040	11.9	3
Middle East	232	4.2	3	37,330	9.6	4
Far East	162	2.9	4	208,110	53.9	1
Africa	58	1.0	5	24,570	6.4	5
North America	33	0.5	6	18,590	4.8	6
Oceania	1	0.1	7	4,010	1.0	7
Missing**				110		
Total	5,518	100.0		386,850	100.0	

*Includes Visa, Refugee and (in addition for M-DCC) Parolees/Asylees
**Published data discrepancy.

Data Sources: Miami-Dade Community College, District Admission and Registration Services - ADS07J00
Non-United States Citizen Student Enrollments - Fall Term 1986-87 and Fall Term 1990-91.
National Data - Institute of International Education,
Open Doors 1986-87, p. vi.
Open Doors 1989-90, p. vii.

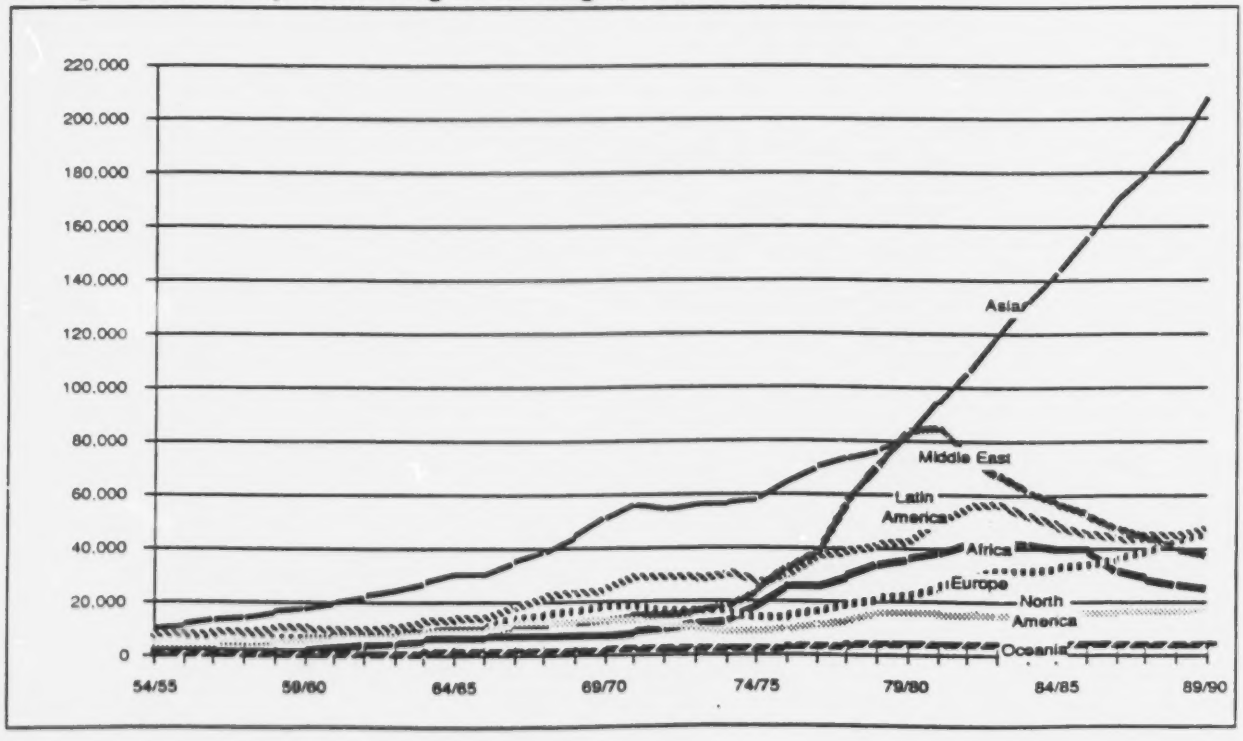
Figure 4

Foreign Students by World Region of Origin and Percent Change, 1988/89-1989/90

World Region	Foreign Students		% Change
	1988/89	1989/90	
Africa	26,430	24,570	-7.0
Asia	191,430	208,110	8.7
Europe	42,770	46,040	7.6
Latin America	45,030	48,090	6.8
Middle East	40,200	37,330	-7.1
North America	16,730	18,590	11.1
Oceania	3,610	4,010	11.1
All Foreign Students	386,350[1]	386,850[2]	5.6

[1] *Includes 150 students classified as stateless.*
[2] *Includes 110 students classified as stateless.*

Foreign Students by World Region of Origin, 1954/55 - 1989/90



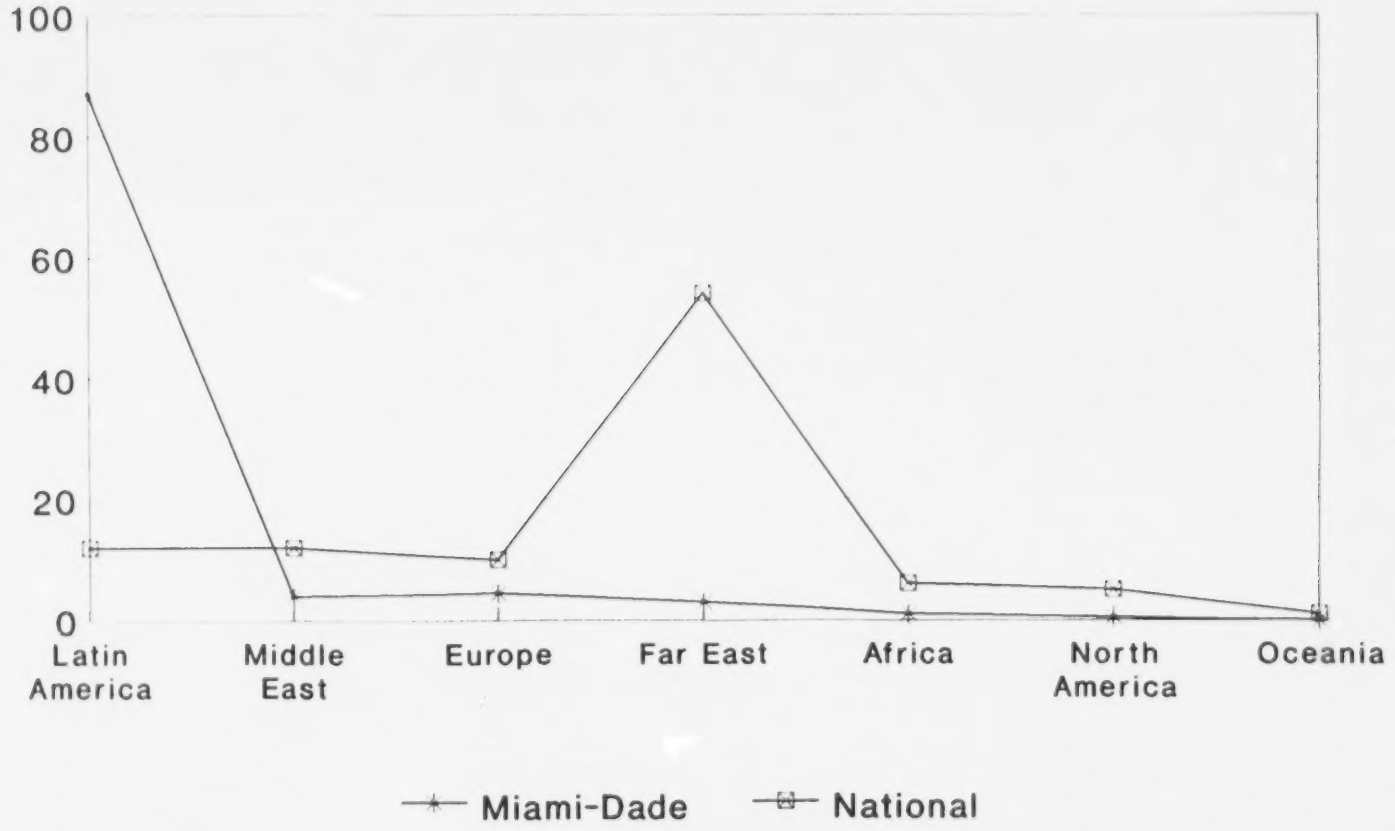
Source: Institute for Interantional Education, Open Doors 1989-90, p.15.

Figure 5

Foreign* Students by World Region

National Comparisons

M-DCC Fall Term 1989-90



* Visa, refugee, parolees/asylees

PART 2: International Students at Miami-Dade Community College

Introduction

Part 2 of the profile presents statistical and graphical data on international student enrollments at Miami-Dade. Opening Fall Term data (mid-October for IIE purposes) are used for historic and geographic comparisons. Most of the data for the College, however, are for Closing Fall Term 1990-91 (late December). These latter data, due to the later time period, will of course show enrollments greater than Opening Fall Term data. M-DCC data in this section are a year more recent than the International Institute of Education data. As a whole, Tables 13 through 31 give comparisons across terms, countries of origin of all of the College's non-citizen students, and countries most heavily represented by the various categories of these students. Essential demographics, characteristics, and test performance results are included as well.

Definitions

This section of the profile uses the term international student synonymously with non-United States citizens. The Advisers' Manual of Federal Regulations...(NAFSA, 1982) classifies these students into groups. The most frequently used in this report are:

1) Visa students are subdivided into categories that identify their purpose for being in the United States. Most visa students are in the F-1 status. This means that they are fully qualified as specified in the regulations for "a full course of study at an academic institution authorized to admit international students." In mandated Florida State reports and in federal reports (such as the Integrated Postsecondary Educational Data System), visa students are known as non-resident aliens. Other fairly common subgroups of visa students are those holding exchange visas (J-1), pleasure visas (B-2), business visas (B-1), and diplomatic visas (A-1).

2) Refugee is a status given to legal immigrants. They applied to a United States consulate abroad and were approved for emigration from their country of origin. The criterion for emigration from their native land of citizenship is either "persecution or well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social

group or political opinion." Eventually most refugees become resident aliens.

3) Asylees are distinguished from refugees in that they are already in the United States or at a U.S. port of entry (such as the Virgin Islands) at the time of application for immigration. While in this status, they are allowed to matriculate at American educational institutions. From this group also, future resident aliens emerge.

4) Resident Aliens have permanent residential status in the United States. While they still cannot vote, some public offices can be held by them. They are like U.S citizens in having many of the rights and privileges of U.S. citizens. They are eligible for paid employment, social security benefits, financial aid, etc. Children born in the United States of any non-U.S. citizen are automatically citizens of the United States. Of all of the groups of non-citizens, resident aliens are closest in time and status to becoming U.S. citizens.

5) Parolees do not fit into any of the categories previously described. This is, in essence, a diverse group of exceptions.

Status of International Student Enrollments

As economic and political stresses mount in neighboring and distant countries, the volume of unauthorized migrations increase. Dade County, particularly, and its adjacent counties have had to bear great portions of the burden, directly or indirectly for the sustenance of this population. Miami-Dade Community College has been instrumental, through its accommodative educational programs and services, in preparing vast numbers of non-citizens for adjustment to cultural differences and differences in expectations. Massive numbers of these students have great academic needs. These needs far exceed the traditional purview of institutions of higher learning and have strained the College's financial capacity. Our nation is in a period of prolonged recession further exacerbated by federal, state, and local budgetary cutbacks. Under these conditions, Miami-Dade has had to do a fine tightrope balancing act of helping a monumental population of very needy students on the one hand, and maintaining academic excellence and services on the other hand.

From Opening Fall Terms 1965 through 1989, there was an increase of 1,117% in non-citizen students (Figure 6). Bearing in mind that percent increases appear to skyrocket if the beginning base number is small, visa students grew from 117 in 1965 to 2,071 in 1989 (+1,670%); refugee/asylee students increased from 550 to 3,447 (+528%); and resident alien registration shot up dramatically from 800 to 11,239 (+1,305%). Figure 7 depicts categories of non-citizen students at four year intervals. It essentially provides details of the composite data of the previous figure. What is striking in this figure is the relative differences among the visa, refugee, and resident alien patterns.

Figure 8 gives a more recent and different view of international student enrollments. Unlike the previous bar graph, this figure shows percents for Closing Fall Terms 1988, 1989, and 1990. The percents compare the same international category with its own counterpart across years. For example, visa students were 12% of all international students at Miami-Dade in both 1988 and 1989 and 11% in 1990. Within group differences for each international category at end of term have been but a few points of each other. But when percents are large to start with, a percent difference can translate into sizable absolute numbers.

Nearly all tables in Part 2 consist of Closing Fall term 1990-91 data. Departures from this will be called to the reader's attention. In 1973 (not shown here), M-DCC's visa student enrollments peaked at 21% of international enrollments. These enrollments have stabilized in the recent past at 11% (Table 13). This table formed the basis for Figure 8. Refugee/asylee/parolee matriculants make up 18% of the College's non-citizen students. Resident alien student enrollments, at Closing Fall Term 1990-91, are at an historic high of 13,805, or 71% of international enrollments at M-DCC. Non-U.S. citizen enrollments in 1990-91 total 19,469 (37%) of the 52,461 college-wide enrollments. On average over the three-year period of this table, there were approximately 2,000 visa students, 3400 refugee/asylee/parolee students, and 12,600 resident aliens.

Table 14 shows that there were 137 countries represented in the population of non-U.S. citizen students attending Miami-Dade. The largest contingents in descending order

were from Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, Columbia, and Jamaica. A rough ratio of non-citizen to U.S. citizen students is 2:3. This does not consider the fact that many U.S. citizen students were naturalized.

Countries Most Heavily Represented

Tables 15 through 20 give the top ten countries of origin of international students within INS categories for the Closing Fall Term 1990. Table 15 depicts college-wide data and Tables 16-20 show the same classes of data for each of the college's five campuses. The international student enrollment at Miami-Dade Community College is driven by resident alien students. In a matter of time, many of the refugees/asylees/parolees will acquire the status of resident aliens. In 1981 visa enrollments peaked at 2,597. Since then, the absolute number of visa students at M-DCC has been declining. For each visa student at the end of the Fall Term 1990, there were nearly 9 international non-visa students. In Table 15, college-wide, we see that the largest number of visa students was from Peru (216). This is followed by Venezuela (162), and Colombia (185). The primary source of refugee/asylee/parolee students was Nicaragua (1,600) and, secondarily, Cuba (872). In descending order, four countries (Cuba, Colombia, Haiti, and Jamaica) account for 77% of the resident aliens college-wide. Campus data are left for the reader to examine.

M-DCC International Students by World Region

There are four pages for Table 21. These pages contain the composite international student enrollment by region of the world within hemisphere, again specifying the category of international student. Due to the location of the College as well as to other factors, 89% of the international enrollments at Miami-Dade are from the Caribbean, Central America or South America. Europeans account for 5% of international student enrollments. Twenty-five European nations are represented, the highest number of students coming from Spain (46). The 5% balance are from the eastern hemisphere; excluding Africa and Oceania, these remaining students are split between the Far East and the Middle East (2.2% and 2.0% respectively).

Figure 9 summarizes the regional data of Table 21. The absolute numbers in the boxes are aggregates of refugee/asylee, resident alien, and visa enrollments. Half of all international students at M-DCC are from the Caribbean, followed by South America (21%), and Central America (18%).

Table 22 is devoted exclusively to the 2,188 visa students at Miami-Dade in Closing Fall Term 1990-91. They are grouped by region of the world. 73% of visa students came from South America, the Caribbean and Central America combined. Almost 10% are Europeans, 8% Middle Easterners, and 7% from the Far East. When compared to the rest of the College's international students, visa students constitute 11.2% of international enrollments.

Comparison of U.S. and Non-U.S. Citizen Enrollments

Tables 23-28 present the characteristics of students by citizenship status college-wide and for each of the campuses. Table 23 gives college-wide data. The absolute numbers of each subcategory of citizenship are given once and once only in the top band labeled "number." All other statistics covering the page are percents of the absolute numbers, except of course, the few measures of central tendency.

"Credit load" as a measure of productivity is separated into "full-time" (12 or more credits in a major semester) and "part-time" (fewer than 12 credits). Visa students far exceed the other citizenship groups for full-time matriculation (81%). The INS expectation for student visa holders (F1) is that they attend on a full-time basis. The balance of the visa students are presumably relatives of visa grantees. Approximately 4 out of 10 international students attend M-DCC full-time, compared to 3 out of 10 U.S. citizen students. Visa students are the only category of students showing a full-time mean credit load. In contrast, all non-U.S. citizens have a full-time modal credit load; U. S. citizens have a modal credit load of only 3.

With regard to enrollment status, a first-time-in-college student is defined as one who has never attended any college before. Overall, 18% of students are new to the college

experience. Combined with those who are continuing from a previous major term, these two categories make up 90% of matriculations for non-U.S. citizen students. As in the past, U.S. citizen student enrollment is more likely to reflect a "stopping out " pattern indicated by an 11% enrollment of former students.

Demographics

Visa students are the youngest of the international groups; 83% are 25 years or younger. U.S. citizens follow in youthfulness with 69% in that same age category. Refugee/asylee students are the oldest with 46% of them over the age of 25. Age range, as a measure, can create a somewhat nebulous impression. The overall modal age, however, indicates that more students are 19 years old than any other age.

College-wide, for every 2 male students, there are 3 female students. This ratio is driven by U.S. citizens and resident aliens. The visa group is the most balanced in gender distribution.

Ethnic data is self-reported. Hispanic enrollments have increased in absolute number and percent in all categories compared to the data given in the previous international student profile report. Figure 10 presents the subgroups of Hispanic students at the M-DCC.

Figure 10

Hispanic Students at Miami-Dade: Within Group Comparisons

	Non-Citizen Category				Total Hispanic			
	Visa	Refugee/ Asylee	Resident Alien	Total Non-Citizen	U.S. Citizen	Total Hispanic	Other Ethnic	M-DCC Total
Number	1,063	2,850	9,443	13,356	15,638	28,994	23,467	52,461
Percent	2.0	5.4	18.0	25.5	29.8	55.3	44.7	100.0

More than 55% of the student population at Miami-Dade Community College is comprised of Hispanic students. Of this percent, 29.8% are citizens of the United States and 25.5% are non-U.S. citizens. The "Other Ethnic" group of 45% is, of course, an aggregation

of White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan, and Asian students. Since the Fall Term 1987 report, Hispanic refugees have increased by two percentage points. Hispanic resident aliens have decreased by about four percentage points and Hispanic U.S. citizens have increased by that amount also. Presumably, many of these resident aliens were naturalized. The aggregation of minorities at M-DCC is 76%; nationally, it is 18.9% (NCES, 1991).

There is a close relationship between native language and a Hispanic background among non-U.S. citizens; percentages of one variable nearly mimic the other variable. But for U.S. citizen students, although 47% are Hispanic, less than 23% claim Spanish as their native language. Two inferences are possible: 1) Many naturalized citizens were reared in English speaking environments or 2) Many Hispanic students are of a later generation and were born in the United States. Among visa students, 24% are native speakers of English. A glance at the countries of origin (referenced in Table 14) reveals that many of these nations were once part of the British Commonwealth. Less than 1% of U.S. citizen students speak French/Creole as a native language. Nearly 9% of non-U.S. citizen students speak French and/or its variation. The highest percent (23%) of "other native language spoken" is connected with visa students. These languages are as diverse as the countries from which these students originate.

Length of time in the United States is related to the percent of students receiving certificates from American high schools and this relationship is progressive. Starting with the shortest "residency time" for each international group, about 1/4 of the visa students went through the American high school system; 1/2 of refugee/asylee students did; and so with 2/3 of resident aliens. The G.E.D. alternative was taken by almost 13% of Non-U.S. citizens as compared to nearly 9% of U.S. citizens.

Test Performance Results

Standardized test results are located at the bottom of the table. Comparisons to the test performance of the 1987 international student profile will be made in this section (Baldwin, 1988). U.S. citizen students are also compared. Tests used were the Florida Multiple Assessment and Placement Services Test (FL-MAPS), the Computerized Placement

Test (CPT), or the English Placement Test (EPT). The latter test is taken by non-English speakers on the basis of counselor referral. The results of the MAPS and CPT are aggregated under MAPS percents.

College-wide, irrespective of citizenship status, the percent of first-time-in-college students who were tested increased appreciably, from 77.5% in Fall Term 1987 to nearly 87.1% in 1990. Of those students who were tested with the MAPS, the percent for university eligible in every category, citizen or non-citizen, dropped; only 3.6% scored high enough to matriculate directly into the state universities of Florida. This compares to 4.3% in 1987.

With the exception of visa students, the percent of those underprepared for college increased. The biggest changes since 1987 were for the refugee/asylee and U.S. citizen students. The level of underpreparedness for these two groups increased by nine percentage points and nearly five percentage points respectively. The Closing Fall Term 1990 results for being academically underprepared are: Refugee/asylee (79.1%), resident aliens (73.8%), U. S. citizens (69.4%), and visa (48.2%). For all students tested at the College with the MAPS, 70.1% fell into the underprepared group. Concomitantly, the percent testing adequate dropped (since the 1987 report) for the refugee/asylee, resident aliens, and United State citizen groups. Visa students, of all citizenship categories, have scored highest on the MAPS. Campus level data are left to the reader to scrutinize.

Other International Student Program Findings

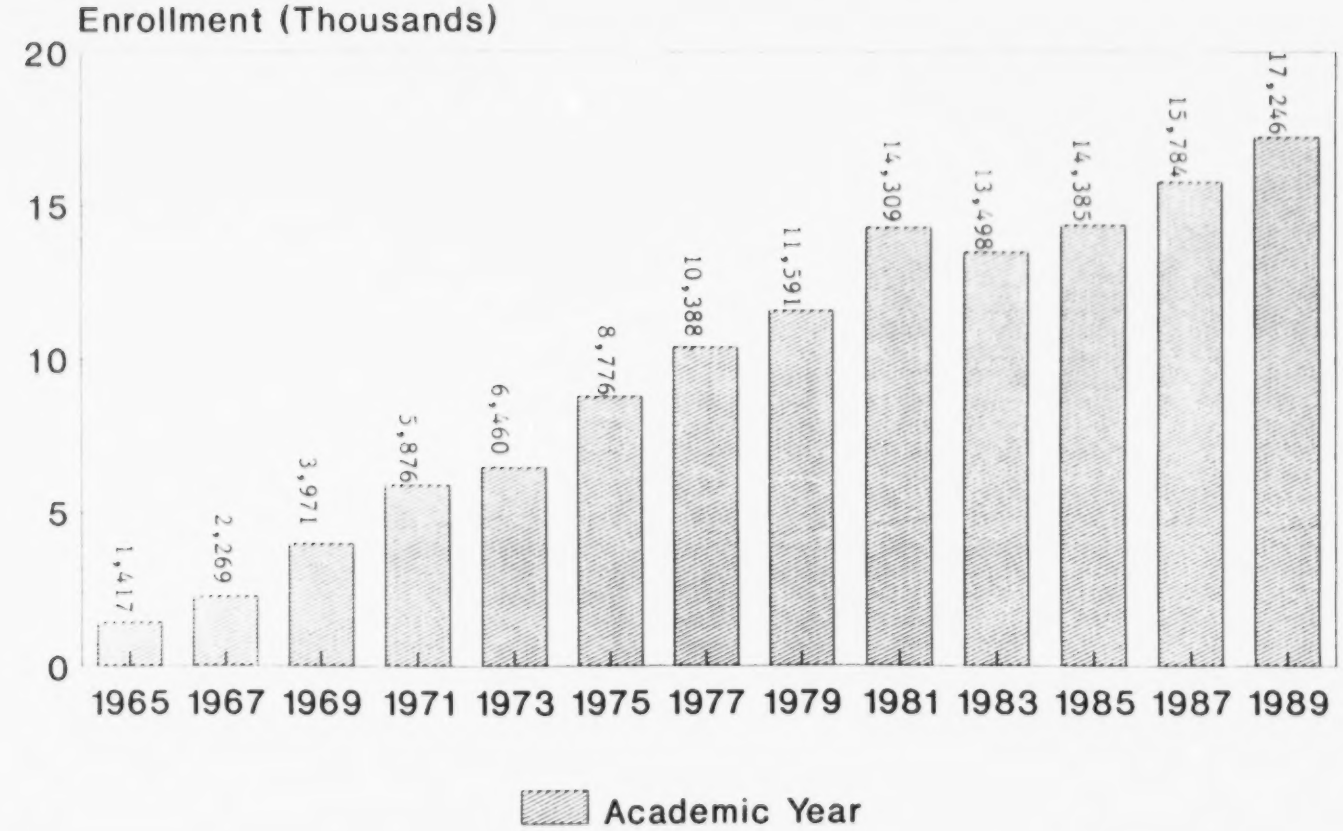
Table 29 presents the educational objectives of students by citizenship status. Visa students, more than any other citizenship group, intend to acquire an Associate in Arts degree (77%). Nearly 2/3 of U.S. citizen students and resident alien students have that same intent. Refugee/asylee/parolee students have the greatest interest in attaining the Associate in Science degree (34%); the other groups are about half as interested in it. By far, U.S. citizens have the highest non-degree intent (16%). Non-degree declarations have declined in recent years to just 14% overall. This may be due to the requirement of an award goal in order to receive financial aid. Figure 11 is a graphic representation of Table 29.

The top ten program declarations of visa students is displayed in Table 30. Business administration is the most popular program across campuses having that program. Pre-Bachelor of Arts is favored heavily on South Campus. Computer Sciences is the second most desired program among visa students on both North Campus and Wolfson Campus. Nursing appears to be the health field of greatest interest for visa students on Medical Campus. Close to 60% of South Campus students have chosen the top ten programs.

Table 31 shows the top twenty program declarations of international students. The table aggregates all non-citizen groups. Business Administration, most selected by international students at M-DCC, is also the program with the highest U.S. citizen declarations (not shown here); nationally, it too, is the program most selected by international students (noted in Table 3). The Pre-Bachelor of Arts and the Undecided programs occupy second and third place respectively. These, of course, are interim choices of many students while they attempt to centralize their focus. The A.S. degree Business Administration program is also very popular. If the engineering-type programs were seen as an unity, they would be in fourth place in declarations. As a whole, the programs in this table show the career orientation of international students.

Figure 6

Composite* International Students
Miami-Dade Community College
Opening Fall Term 1965-1989



* Visa, refugee/asylee, resident alien

Figure 7

International Student Enrollment
Miami-Dade Community College
Opening Fall Term 1965-1989

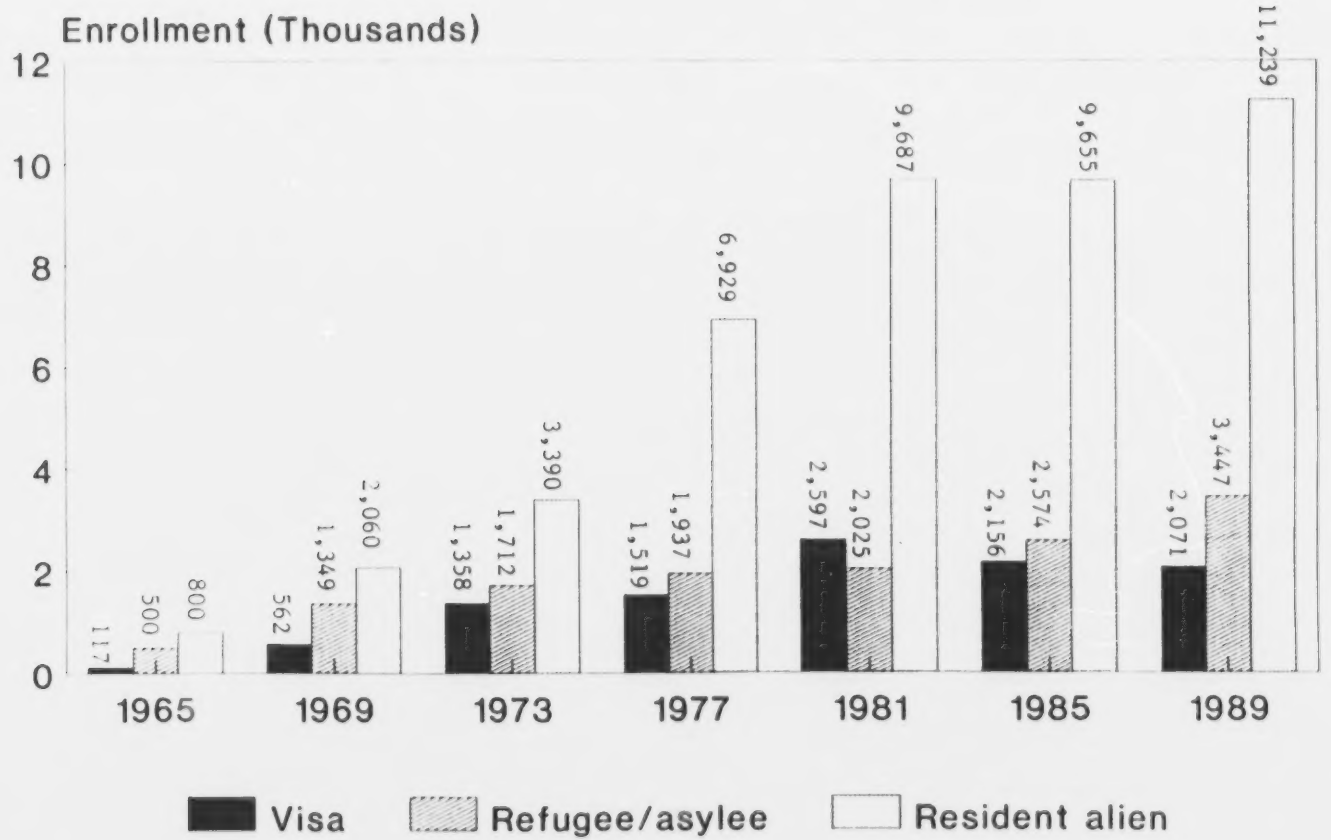
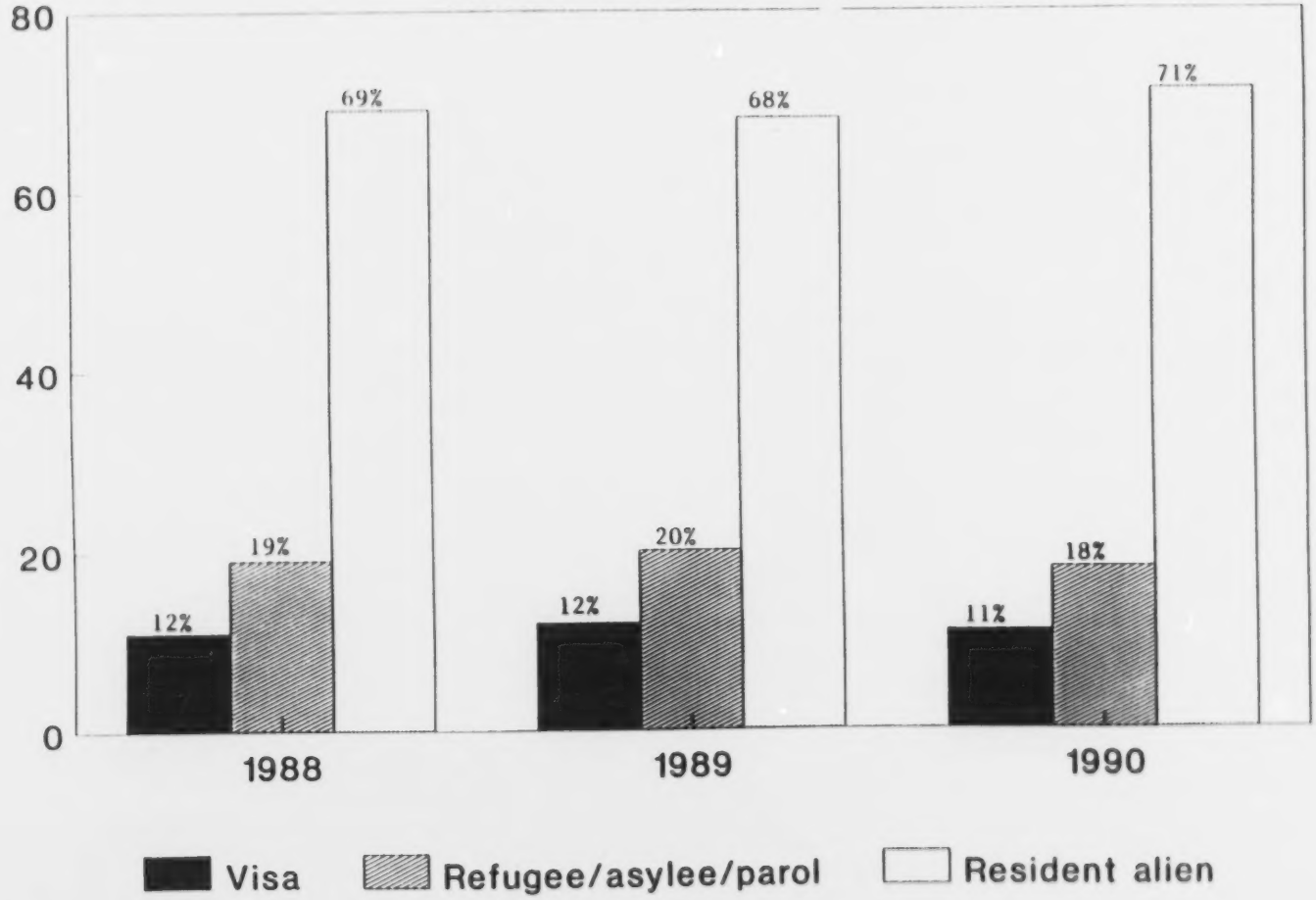


Figure 8

International Student Enrollment

Closing Fall Term 1988-1990
Miami-Dade Community College



Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 1988, 1989, 1990.

Table 13

International Student Enrollment at
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1988 Through 1990

	Terms					
	1990-91		1989-90		1988-89	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Visa	2,188	11.2	2,155	11.9	1,914	11.5
Refugee/Asylee/Parolee	3,476	17.9	3,653	20.2	3,155	18.9
Resident Alien	13,805	70.9	12,321	67.9	11,596	69.6
Total	19,469	100.0	18,129	100.0	16,665	100.0

Data Source: IRS40, Closing Fall Term 1990, 1989, and 1988.

AB031.1

Table 14

Countries of Origin of International Students
Miami-Dade Community College
Opening Fall Term 1990

Country	Number of Students	Country	Number of Students
Algeria	2	Libya	1
Angola	1	Luxembourg	1
Argentina	230	Madagascar	1
Australia	8	Malaysia (Borneo)	7
Austria	9	Mali	1
Bahama Islands	393	Martinique	1
Bahrain	1	Mauritius	1
Bangladesh	16	Mayotte	1
Barbados	21	Mexico	129
Belgium	7	Morocco	6
Belize	22	Netherlands	34
Bolivia	133	Netherlands Antilles	35
Botswana	1	New Zealand	1
Brazil	188	Nicaragua	2,354
British West Indies	144	Nigeria	61
Burundi	1	North Korea	2
Cameroon	3	Norway	4
Canada	172	Oman	4
Caroline and Marshall Islands	2	Pakistan	125
Chile	266	Panama	284
China	59	Papua New Guinea	1
China (Taiwan)	18	Paraguay	14
Colombia	1,600	Peru	849
Comoros	1	Philippines	74
Congo	1	Poland	11
Costa Rica	124	Portugal	12
Cuba	5,262	Qatar	1
Cyprus	5	Rhodesia	1
Czechoslovakia	3	Romania	5
Denmark	11	Samoa	1
Dominican Republic	388	Saudi Arabia	4
East Germany	49	Scotland	1
Ecuador	265	Senegal	2
Egypt	3	Sierra Leone	5
El Salvador	188	Singapore	4
Ethiopia	18	South Africa	11
Finland	5	South Korea	27
France	53	Spain	215
Gambia	6	Sri Lanka	2
Ghana	4	St. Pierre & Miquelon	1
Greece	13	Sudan	1
Grenada	13	Surinam	19
Guadeloupe	2	Sweden	26
Guatemala	132	Switzerland	6
Guyana	79	Syria	10
Haiti	1,760	Tanzania	4
Honduras	343	Thailand	36
Hong Kong	32	Trinidad and Tobago	227
Hungary	9	Tunisia	1
India	53	Turkey	11
Indonesia	15	Uganda	1
Iran	84	Union of Soviet Socialist Rep.	107
Iraq	1	United States	32,992
Ireland	8	United Kingdom in the Pacific	1
Israel	57	United Arab Emirates	3
Italy	36	United Kingdom of Great Br.	201
Ivory Coast	2	Uruguay	35
Jamaica	1,457	Venezuela	498
Japan	56	Vietnam	44
Jordan	25	Yugoslavia	2
Kenya	8	Zaire	10
Kuwait	5	Zambia	1
Laos	3		
Lebanon	50		
Liberia	5	**Number** of Countries	137
		Total International Students	19,469
		Total U.S. Citizen Students	32,992
		Total M-DCC Students Opening Fall	52,461

Data Source: ADR03 from the District Office of Admissions and Registration.
AA031.3

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Table 15

International Students by Top Ten Countries of Origin Within INS Categories
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

College-Wide

Variable	International Students				International Students		U.S. Citizen	Total
	Visa	Refugees Asylees/Parolees	International Total	Resident Alien	Total	Rank		
Number	2,188	3,476	5,664	13,805	19,469		32,992	52,461
Percent of Fall Term Enrollment	4.2	6.6	10.8	26.3	37.1		62.9	100.0
Country: Top Ten								
Argentina	67	-	-	-	-	-		
Bahamas	124	-	124	258	393	8		
Brazil	66	-	-	-	-	-		
Colombia	185	79	264	1,336	1,600	4		
Cuba	-	872	872	4,387	5,262	1		
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	363	388	9		
El Salvador	-	35	-	-	-	-		
Haiti	74	384	458	1,302	1,760	3		
Honduras	-	-	-	286	343	10		
Jamaica	143	25	168	1,289	1,457	5		
Nicaragua	-	1,600	1,600	737	2,354	2		
Panama	83	41	124	-	-	-		
Peru	216	73	289	560	849	6		
Trinidad and Tobago	81	-	81	-	-	-		
USSR	0	78	-	-	-	-		
Venezuela	162	26	188	310	498	7		
Top Ten Total	1,201	3,213	4,168	10,828	14,904			
Top Ten Percent	55	92	74	78	77			
All Other Countries	987	263	1,496	2,977	4,565			

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 90-1.

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Table 16

International Students by Top Ten Countries of Origin Within INS Categories
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

North Campus

Variable	International Students			Resident Alien	International Students		U.S. Citizen	Total
	Visa	Refugees Asylees/Parolees	International Total		Total	Rank		
Number	627	702	1,329	4,633	5,962		9,305	15,267
Percent of Fall Term Enrollment	4	5	9	30	39		60.9	100
Country: Top Ten								
Bahamas	93	-	93	140	236	6		
British West Indies	17	-	-	-	-	-		
Chile	-	7	-	-	-	-		
Colombia	28	5	33	383	416	4		
Cuba	25	225	250	1,381	1,608	1		
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	134	139	8		
Ethiopia	-	6	-	-	-	-		
Haiti	32	188	220	768	988	2		
Jamaica	74	10	84	627	711	3		
Nicaragua	-	192	192	110	305	5		
Pakistan	22	-	22	-	-	-		
Panama	-	8	-	-	-	-		
Peru	36	-	36	164	203	7		
Trinidad and Tobago	31	4	35	-	79	10		
United Kingdom	-	-	-	56	-	-		
Venezuela	29	8	37	47	80	9		
Total Top Ten	387	653	1,002	3,810	4,765			
Percent Top Ten	62	93	75	82	80			
All Other Countries	240	49	327	823	1,197			

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 90-1.

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Table 17

International Students by Top Ten Countries of Origin Within INS Categories
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

South Campus

Variable	International Students				International Students		U.S. Citizen	Total
	Visa	Refugees Asylees/Parolees	International Total	Resident Alien	Total	Rank		
Number	1,162	972	2,134	4,416	6,550		14,907	21,457
Percent of Fall Term Enrollment	5	5	10	21	31		69	100
Country: Top Ten								
Brazil	45	-	45	-	-	-		
Bolivia	32	-	-	-	-	-		
Chile	-	7	7	88	95	10		
Colombia	117	39	156	512	668	3		
Cuba	-	183	183	1,416	1,599	1		
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	79	-	-		
Ecuador	36	-	36	80	116	9		
El Salvador	30	17	47	-	-	-		
Haiti	35	18	53	87	140	7		
Jamaica	48	8	56	360	416	4		
Nicaragua	-	572	572	386	958	2		
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Panama	60	14	74	-	74	8		
Peru	157	27	184	207	391	5		
Trinidad and Tobago	37	-	37	-	-	-		
Venezuela	-	15	-	193	208	6		
Total Top Ten	597	900	1,407	3,408	4,665			
Percent Top Ten	51	93	66	77	71			
All Other Countries	565	72	727	1,088	1,885			

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 90-1.

AB031.2

Table 18

International Students by Top Ten Countries of Origin Within INS Categories
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Wolfson Campus

Variable	International Students			Resident Alien	International Students		U.S. Citizen	Total
	Visa	Refugees Asylees/Parolees	International Total		Total	Rank		
Number	284	1,624	1,908	3,666	5,574		5,462	11,036
Percent of Fall Term Enrollment	3	15	18	33	51		49	100
Country: Top Ten								
Argentina	28	-	28	67	95	9		
Bahamas	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Brazil	9	14	23	-	-	-		
Chile	-	-	-	71	-	-		
Colombia	28	35	63	382	445	3		
Cuba	-	404	404	1,314	1,718	1		
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	135	135	8		
Ecuador	9	-	-	-	-	-		
El Salvador	-	13	-	-	-	-		
Haiti	-	115	115	242	357	4		
Honduras	11	14	25	171	196	6		
Jamaica	-	-	-	138	138	7		
Nicaragua	-	811	811	225	1,036	2		
Panama	11	19	30	-	-	-		
Peru	21	42	63	175	238	5		
Spain	13	-	-	-	-	-		
Venezuela	23	-	23	-	-	-		
USSR	-	73	86	-	86	10		
Total Top Ten	161	1,540	1,671	2,920	4,444			
Percent of Top Ten	59	95	88	80	80			
All Other Countries	123	84	237	746	1,130			

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 90-1.

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Table 19

International Students by Top Ten Countries of Origin Within INS Categories
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Medical Center Campus

Variable	International Students				International Students			
	Visa	Refugees Asylees/Parolees	International Total	Resident Alien	Total	Rank	U.S. Citizen	Total
Number	113	169	282	1,013	1,295		2,291	3,586
Percent of Fall Term Enrollment	3	5	8	28	36		64	100
Country: Top Ten								
Bahamas	15	2	17	50	67			
British W. Indies	3	-	-	-	-			
Canada	4	-	-	17	17	9.5		
Colombia	12	-	12	55	67	4		
Cuba	-	56	56	259	315	1		
El Salvador	-	2	-	-	-	-		
Haiti	6	62	68	199	267	2		
Israel	3	-	-	-	-	-		
Jamaica	14	5	19	160	179	3		
Nicaragua	-	23	23	-	23	7.5		
Nigeria	-	-	-	17	17	9.5		
Philippines	4	3	7	28	35	5		
Trinidad and Tobago	12	2	14	18	32	6		
United Kingdom	6	-	6	17	23	7.5		
Venezuela	3	2	5	-	-	-		
Total Top Ten	82	157	227	820	1,042			
Percent of Top Ten	73	93	80	81	80			
All Other Countries	31	12	55	193	253			

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 90-1.

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Table 20

International Students by Top Ten Countries of Origin Within INS Categories
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Homestead Campus

Variable	International Students			Resident Alien	International Students		U.S. Citizen	Total
	Visa	Refugees Asylees/Parolees	International Total		Total	Rank		
Number	2	9	11	77	88		1,027	1,115
Percent of Fall Term Enrollment	0.2	0.8	1	7	8		92	100
Country: Top Ten								
Colombia	-	-	-	4	4			
Cuba	-	4	4	17	21			
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	2	2			
East Germany	1	-	1	3	4			
Haiti	-	1	1	6	7			
Jamaica	-	-	-	4	4			
Mexico	-	1	1	7	8			
Nicaragua	-	2	2	2	4			
Philippines	-	1	1	-	-			
Portugal	1	-	1	-	-			
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	2	2			
United Kingdom	-	-	-	9	9			
Total Top Ten	2	9	11	56	65			
Percent of Top Ten	100	100	100	73	74			
All Other Countries	0	0	0	21	23			

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall 90-1.

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Table 21
(1 of 4 pages)

Composite International Student Enrollment
Country Within Region
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Western Hemisphere

Region	Visa	Refugee Asylee/Parolee	Resident Alien	International Students Total
Number	2,188	3,479	13,801	19,469
Percent of College Enrollment	4	7	26	37
Percent of International Enrollment	11	18	71	100
Caribbean				
Bahamas	124	11	258	393
Barbados	2	0	19	21
British West Indies	44	0	100	144
Cuba	3	872	4,387	5,262
Dominican Republic	22	3	363	388
Grenada	4	1	8	13
Guadalupe	2	0	0	2
Haiti	74	384	1,302	1,760
Jamaica	143	25	1,289	1,457
Martinique	1	0	0	1
Netherlands Antilles	21	0	14	35
Trinidad & Tobago	81	10	136	227
Subtotal	521	1,306	7,876	9,703
Percent of Subtotal	5	14	81	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	3	7	40	50
Central America				
Belize	2	0	20	22
Costa Rica	14	7	103	124
El Salvador	38	35	115	188
Guatemala	13	22	97	132
Honduras	36	21	286	343
Mexico	21	13	95	129
Nicaragua	17	1,600	737	2,354
Panama	83	41	160	284
Subtotal	224	1,739	1,613	3,576
Percent of Subtotal	6	49	45	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	1	9	8	18
South America				
Argentina	67	8	155	230
Bolivia	41	9	83	133
Brazil	66	18	104	188
Chile	27	17	222	266
Colombia	185	79	1,336	1,600
Ecuador	55	7	203	265
French Guiana	0	0	0	0
Guyana	8	0	71	79

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 1990.

Table 21
(continued 2 of 4 pages)

Composite International Student Enrollment
Country Within Region
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Western Hemisphere

Region	Visa	Refugee Asylee/Parolee	Resident Alien	International Students Total
South America (continued)				
Paraguay	8	0	6	14
Peru	216	73	560	849
Surinam	9	1	9	19
Uruguay	5	2	28	35
Venezuela	162	26	310	498
Subtotal	849	240	3,087	4,176
Percent of Subtotal	20	6	74	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	4	1	16	21
Europe				
Austria	3	1	5	9
Belgium	2	0	5	7
Cyprus	5	0	0	5
Czechoslovakia	0	2	1	3
Denmark	4	0	7	11
Finland	3	0	2	5
France	38	2	13	53
Germany, East	21	0	28	49
Great Britain	36	3	162	201
Greece	5	0	8	13
Hungary	1	5	3	9
Ireland	1	0	7	8
Italy	8	1	27	36
Luxembourg		0	1	1
Netherlands	16	3	15	34
Norway	1	0	3	4
Poland	0	3	8	11
Portugal	4	1	7	12
Romania	0	1	4	5
Scotland	0	0	1	1
Spain	46	8	161	215
Sweden	14	1	11	26
Switzerland	2	0	4	6
U.S.S.R.	0	78	29	107
Yugoslavia	2	0	0	2
Subtotal	212	109	512	833
Percent of Subtotal	26	13	61	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	1	0.6	3	5
North America				
Canada	25	8	139	172
Iceland	0	0	0	0
St. Pierret and Miquelon	0	0	1	1
Subtotal	25	8	139	173
Percent of Subtotal	15	5	80	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8

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Table 21
(continued 3 of 4 pages)

Composite International Student Enrollment
Country Within Region
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Eastern Hemisphere

Region	Visa	Refugee Asylee/Parolee	Resident Alien	International Students Total
Africa				
Algeria	1	0	1	2
Angola	0	0	1	1
Botswana	0	0	1	1
Burundi	0	0	1	1
Cameroon	1	0	2	3
Comoros	0	0	1	1
Congo	0	0	1	1
Egypt	0	3	0	3
Ethiopia	6	7	5	18
Gambia	4	1	1	6
Ghana	1	1	2	4
Ivory Coast	1	0	1	2
Kenya	4	0	4	8
Liberia	1	1	3	5
Libya	0	0	1	1
Mali	0	1	0	1
Mauritius	0	0	1	1
Morocco	0	0	6	6
Nigeria	6	6	49	61
Rhodesia	1	0	0	1
Senegal	1	0	1	2
Sierra Leone	0	1	4	5
South Africa	2	0	9	11
Sudan	0	0	1	1
Tanzania	0	0	4	4
Tunisia	1	0	0	1
Uganda	1	0	0	1
Zaire	5	1	4	10
Zambia	1	0	0	1
Subtotal	37	22	104	163
Percent of Subtotal	23	13	64	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7
Far East				
Burma	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0
China	14	3	42	59
China (Taiwan)	11	0	7	18
Hong Kong	12	0	20	32
India	13	5	35	53
Indonesia	12	0	3	15
Japan	45	2	9	56
Korea (North)	1	0	1	2
Korea (South)	8	0	19	27
Laos	0	1	2	3
Madagascar	0	0	1	1
Malaysia (Borneo)	5	0	2	7
Mayotte	0	0	1	1

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Table 21
(continued 4 of 4 pages)

Composite International Student Enrollment
Country Within Region
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Eastern Hemisphere

Region	Visa	Refugee Asylee/Parolee	Resident Alien	International Students Total
Far East (continued)				
Philippines	9	7	58	74
Singapore	1	0	3	4
Sri Lanka	0	0	2	2
Thailand	13	0	23	36
Vietnam	0	12	32	44
Subtotal	144	30	260	434
Percent of Subtotal	33	7	60	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.2
Middle East				
Bangladesh	10	3	3	16
Bahrain	1	0	0	1
Iran	22	8	54	84
Iraq	0	0	1	1
Israel	33	2	22	57
Jordan	18	0	7	25
Kuwait	5	0	0	5
Lebanon	25	2	23	50
Oman	4	0	0	4
Pakistan	32	7	86	125
Qatar	1	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	4	0	0	4
Syria	5	2	3	10
Turkey	10	0	1	11
United Arab Emirates	3	0	0	3
Subtotal	173	24	200	397
Percent of Subtotal	44	6	50	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.0
Oceania				
Australia	1	1	6	8
Caroline, Marshall Islands	0	0	2	2
New Zealand	0	0	1	1
Papua New Guinea	1	0	0	1
Samoa	0	0	1	1
United Kingdom in the Pacific	1	0	0	1
Subtotal	3	1	10	14
Percent of Subtotal	21	7	72	100
Percent of Total International Enrollment	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grand Total International Enrollment	2,188	3,479	13,801	19,469
Percent Grand Total International Enrollment	11.2	17.9	70.9	100.0

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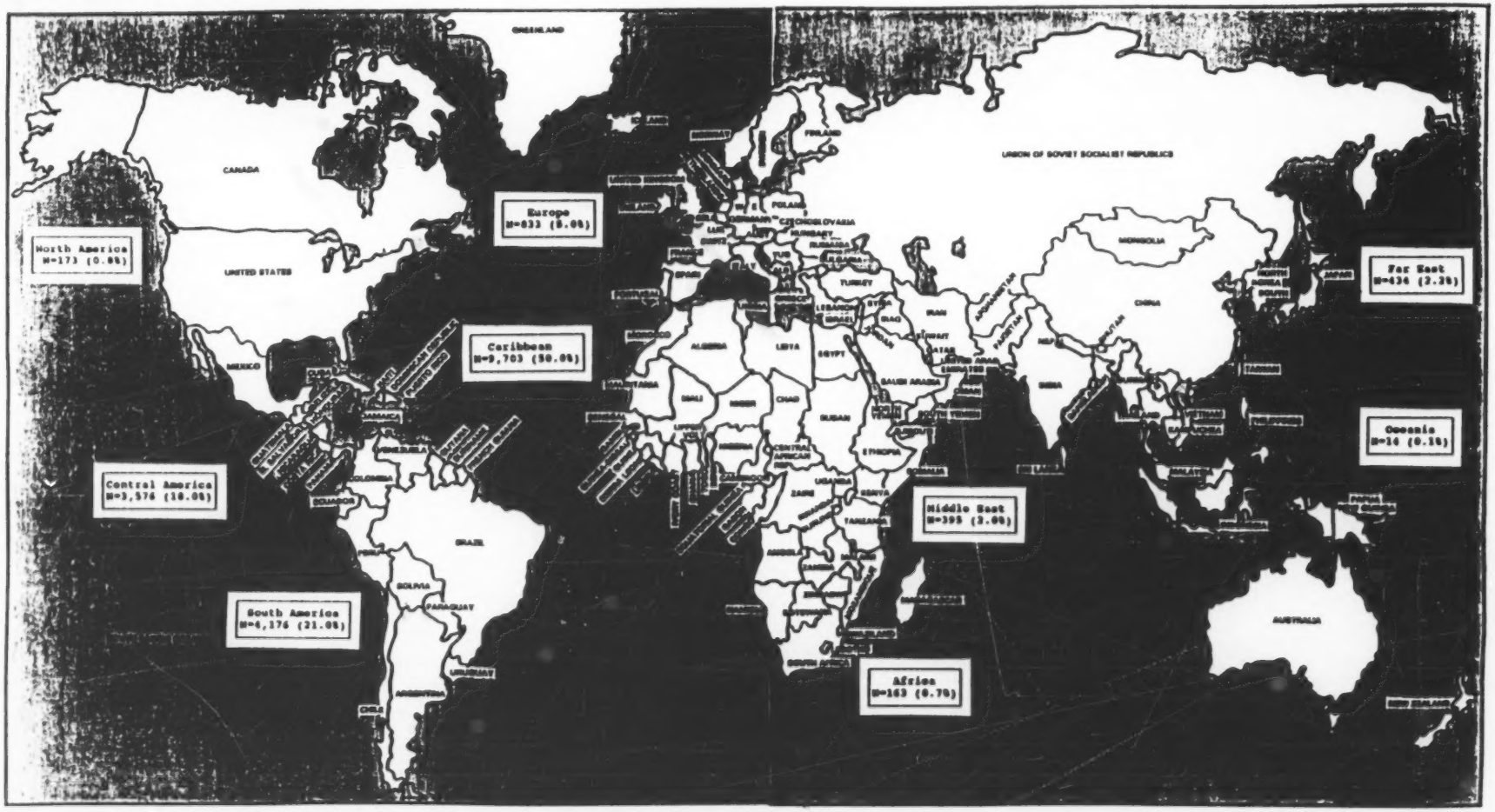
Figure 9

International* Student Enrollment by Region of The World
Miami-Dade Community College-Fall Term 1990-91



*Includes Resident Aliens, Visa, and Refugee/Asylees/Paralees.

Data Source: Closing Fall Term 1990.

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Table 22

Visa Student Enrollment by World Region
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Region	Number	Percent
South America	849	38.9
Caribbean	521	23.8
Central America	224	10.2
Middle East	173	7.9
Europe	212	9.7
Far East	144	6.6
Africa	37	1.7
North America	25	1.1
Oceania	3	0.1
Total	2,188	100.0

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 1990.

Table 23

Characteristics of Students by Citizenship Status
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990

College-Wide

Characteristic	International Students: Visa Students (1)	International Students: Refugees/ Asylees (2)	International Students: Total* (1+2)	Resident Aliens (3)	Total Non -U.S. Citizens (1+2+3)	U.S. Citizens	Total All Students
Number	2,188	3,476	5,664	13,805	19,469	32,992	52,461
% of Fall Headcount	4.2	6.6	10.8	26.3	37.1	62.9	100.0
CREDIT LOAD:							
% Full-Time	81.2	40.0	55.9	36.7	42.3	31.9	35.7
% Part-Time	18.8	60.0	44.1	63.3	57.7	68.1	64.3
Mean Credit Load	12.5	9.7	10.7	9.2	9.6	8.5	8.9
Median Credit Load	13	10	12	9	10	9	9
Modal Credit Load	12	12	12	12	12	3	12
ENROLLMENT STATUS:							
% First-Time-in-College	20.5	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
% Transfer	6.8	3.4	4.7	3.6	4.0	5.9	5.2
% Continuing	71.1	74.1	73.0	70.3	71.1	64.4	66.8
% Former	1.6	5.0	3.7	7.7	6.5	11.3	9.6
DEMOGRAPHICS							
AGE:							
% 17 and Under	7.0	2.0	3.9	4.9	4.6	9.6	7.7
% 18 - 20	37.0	19.7	26.4	27.1	26.9	35.1	32.0
% 21 - 25	39.2	32.8	35.3	27.6	29.8	24.0	26.2
% 26 - 40	15.2	39.0	29.8	33.6	32.5	23.5	26.9
% 41 and Over	1.6	6.5	4.6	6.8	6.2	7.8	7.2
Mean Age	22.3	26.8	25.1	25.9	25.7	24.8	25.1
Median Age	21	25	23	23	23	21	22
Modal Age	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
GENDER:							
% Male	48.2	45.6	46.6	40.4	42.2	41.0	41.5
% Female	51.2	54.4	53.4	59.6	57.8	59.0	58.5
ETHNIC CATEGORY:							
% White Non-Hispanic	17.6	4.3	9.4	5.6	6.7	34.8	24.4
% Black Non-Hispanic	21.5	12.4	15.9	22.1	20.3	16.8	18.1
% Hispanic	48.6	82.0	69.1	68.4	68.6	47.4	55.2
% Other	12.3	1.3	5.6	3.9	4.4	1.0	2.3
NATIVE LANGUAGE:							
% English	24.4	4.4	12.1	21.1	18.5	75.9	54.6
% Spanish	47.0	80.0	67.3	64.6	65.4	22.6	38.4
% French/Creole	5.9	10.3	8.6	9.1	8.9	0.6	3.7
% Other	22.7	5.3	12.0	5.2	7.2	0.9	3.3
HIGH SCHOOL ORIGIN:							
% Dade County	11.6	28.7	22.2	44.5	38.0	54.4	48.3
% Florida	3.6	1.5	2.3	4.8	4.1	17.4	12.5
% Other U.S.	2.4	3.1	2.8	5.5	4.7	15.5	11.5
% International	75.6	51.3	60.7	31.6	40.1	3.6	17.1
% G.E.D.	6.7	14.4	11.4	13.0	12.5	8.7	10.1
Unknown High School	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
TEST RESULTS OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS (FTIC)							
Number of FTIC (J's only)	443	599	1,042	2,480	3,522	5,663	9,185
% of FTIC Not Tested	14.7	10.2	12.1	8.1	9.3	9.4	9.3
% Tested EPT	39.0	45.6	42.8	23.2	29.0	2.3	12.5
MAPS:							
% Tested	56.2	46.4	50.6	67.1	62.2	82.4	74.6
% University Eligible	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.9	3.6
% Adequately Prepared	47.4	18.4	32.1	23.6	25.6	26.7	26.3
% Underprepared	48.2	79.1	64.5	73.8	71.6	69.4	70.1

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Table 24

Characteristics of Students by Citizenship Status
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990

North Campus

Characteristic	International Students: Visa Students (1)	International Students: Refugees/ Asylees (2)	International Students: Total* (1+2)	Resident Aliens (3)	Total Non -U.S. Citizens (1+2+3)	U.S. Citizens	Total All Students
Number	627	702	1,329	4,633	5,962	9,305	15,267
% of Fall Headcount	4.1	4.6	8.7	30.3	39.1	60.9	100.0
CREDIT LOAD:							
% Full-Time	75.4	46.1	60.0	41.1	45.3	34.0	38.4
% Part-Time	24.6	53.9	40.0	58.9	54.7	66.0	61.6
Mean Credit Load	11.9	9.9	10.8	9.6	9.8	8.7	9.1
Median Credit Load	12	10	12	10	10	9	9
Modal Credit Load	12	12	12	12	12	3	12
ENROLLMENT STATUS:							
% First-Time-in-College	24.4	17.5	20.8	19.8	20.0	19.8	19.9
% Transfer	7.7	1.8	4.5	3.0	3.4	5.9	4.9
% Continuing	66.8	73.4	70.3	69.6	6.8	62.6	65.4
% Former	1.1	7.3	4.4	7.5	69.8	11.7	9.8
DEMOGRAPHICS							
AGE:							
% 17 and Under	6.7	1.3	3.8	5.0	4.7	9.4	7.6
% 18 - 20	34.1	18.2	25.7	27.8	27.3	34.6	31.8
% 21 - 25	40.8	34.2	37.3	29.5	31.3	23.2	26.3
% 26 - 40	16.3	40.5	29.1	32.3	31.6	24.6	27.3
% 41 and Over	2.1	5.8	4.1	5.4	5.1	8.2	7.0
Mean Age	22.5	26.7	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	25.2
Median Age	21	25	23	23	23	21	22
Modal Age	20	21	20	19	19	19	19
GENDER:							
% Male	51.2	47.4	49.2	43.5	44.8	42.3	43.2
% Female	48.8	52.6	50.8	56.5	55.2	57.7	56.8
ETHNIC CATEGORY:							
% White Non-Hispanic	14.4	2.8	8.3	4.1	5.1	28.0	19.1
% Black Non-Hispanic	43.1	30.5	36.4	36.9	36.7	33.1	34.5
% Hispanic	24.2	63.7	45.1	55.1	52.9	38.0	43.8
% Other	18.3	3.0	10.2	3.9	5.3	0.9	2.6
NATIVE LANGUAGE:							
% English	41.2	7.0	23.1	26.1	25.4	77.1	56.9
% Spanish	23.1	63.0	44.2	53.5	51.4	20.7	32.7
% French/Creole	7.5	24.5	16.5	15.7	15.9	1.2	6.9
% Other	28.2	5.5	16.2	4.7	7.3	1.0	3.5
HIGH SCHOOL ORIGIN:							
% Dade County	13.2	30.1	22.1	47.7	42.0	59.1	52.4
% Florida	2.1	1.8	2.0	4.1	3.6	15.5	10.9
% Other U.S.	2.2	1.8	2.0	5.1	4.4	13.7	10.1
% International	72.3	51.7	61.4	30.5	37.4	2.9	16.4
% G.E.D.	10.0	14.0	12.1	12.5	12.4	8.7	10.1
Unknown High School	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
TEST RESULTS OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS (FTIC)							
Number of FTIC (J's only)	153	123	276	903	1,179	1,712	2,891
% of FTIC Not Tested	5.9	6.5	6.2	4.4	4.8	6.5	5.9
% Tested EPT	36.0	45.5	40.2	23.0	27.1	2.0	12.2
MAPS:							
% Tested	64.7	44.7	55.8	68.8	65.7	84.8	77.0
% University Eligible	3.0	3.6	3.2	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.3
% Adequately Prepared	39.4	23.6	33.8	17.6	20.8	18.2	19.1
% Underprepared	57.6	72.8	63.0	80.8	77.3	79.2	78.6

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Table 25

Characteristics of Students by Citizenship Status
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990

South Campus

Characteristic	International Students: Visa Students (1)	International Students: Refugees/ Asylees (2)	International Students: Total* (1+2)	Resident Aliens (3)	Total Non -U.S. Citizens (1+2+3)	U.S. Citizens	Total All Students
Number	1,162	972	2,134	4,416	6,550	14,907	21,457
% of Fall Headcount	5.4	4.5	9.9	20.6	30.5	69.5	100.0
CREDIT LOAD:							
% Full-Time	86.7	30.2	61.0	32.0	41.5	34.5	36.6
% Part-Time	13.3	69.8	39.0	68.0	58.5	65.5	63.4
Mean Credit Load	12.8	9.0	11.1	8.9	9.6	8.8	9.1
Median Credit Load	13	9	12	9	10	9	9
Modal Credit Load	12	6	12	6	12	12	12
ENROLLMENT STATUS:							
% First-Time-in-College	20.4	19.1	19.8	17.9	18.5	18.5	18.5
% Transfer	5.6	3.8	4.8	3.2	3.7	5.1	4.7
% Continuing	72.5	71.5	72.1	70.3	70.9	66.0	67.5
% Former	1.5	5.6	3.3	8.6	6.9	10.4	9.3
DEMOGRAPHICS							
AGE:							
% 17 and Under	8.4	3.5	6.0	5.9	6.2	9.4	8.4
% 18 - 20	40.4	31.2	35.6	35.3	36.2	41.9	40.0
% 21 - 25	38.9	36.5	31.9	29.0	37.8	24.9	27.0
% 26 - 40	11.6	25.1	23.1	25.7	17.8	18.3	19.7
% 41 and Over	0.7	3.7	3.4	4.1	2.0	5.5	4.9
Mean Age	21.5	24.3	22.8	24.1	23.6	23.4	23.5
Median Age	21	22	21	22	21	20	21
Modal Age	19	20	19	19	19	19	19
GENDER:							
% Male	51.0	49.1	50.1	43.0	45.3	43.2	43.9
% Female	49.0	50.9	49.9	57.0	54.7	56.8	56.1
ETHNIC CATEGORY:							
% White Non-Hispanic	19.2	2.1	11.4	7.0	8.4	6.4	29.9
% Black Non-Hispanic	10.9	2.5	7.1	9.4	8.6	39.3	7.1
% Hispanic	59.9	94.1	75.5	77.5	76.9	53.2	60.4
% Other	10.0	1.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	1.1	2.6
NATIVE LANGUAGE:							
% English	16.2	5.4	11.3	21.0	17.8	77.4	59.2
% Spanish	57.6	89.8	72.2	71.4	71.7	21.7	37.0
% French/Creole	5.6	1.9	3.9	2.0	2.6	0.3	1.0
% Other	20.6	2.9	12.6	5.6	7.9	0.6	2.8
HIGH SCHOOL ORIGIN:							
% Dade County	11.0	42.9	25.5	52.6	43.8	56.2	52.5
% Florida	4.1	1.8	3.1	5.4	4.6	18.8	14.5
% Other U.S.	2.4	3.8	3.0	5.0	4.4	14.3	11.2
% International	78.9	38.7	60.6	26.2	37.4	2.8	13.3
% G.E.D.	3.6	12.6	7.7	10.6	9.7	7.8	8.4
Unknown High School	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
TEST RESULTS OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS (FTIC)							
Number of FTIC (J's only)	234	185	419	781	1,200	2,683	3,883
% of FTIC Not Tested	21.4	14.6	18.4	8.3	11.8	6.2	8.0
% Tested EPT	43.2	18.4	32.2	9.7	17.6	1.1	6.2
MAPS:							
% Tested	49.1	69.7	58.2	80.1	72.9	85.9	81.9
% University Eligible	6.1	3.9	4.9	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.6
% Adequately Prepared	59.1	23.3	40.2	32.5	34.6	33.6	33.9
% Underprepared	34.8	72.9	54.9	63.9	61.4	61.5	61.5

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Table 26

Characteristics of Students by Citizenship Status
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990

Wolfson Campus

Characteristic	International Students: Visa Students (1)	International Students: Refugees/ Asylees (2)	International Students: Total* (1+2)	Resident Aliens (3)	Total Non -U.S. Citizens (1+2+3)	U.S. Citizens	Total All Students
Number	284	1,624	1,908	3,666	5,574	5,462	11,036
% of Fall Headcount	2.6	14.7	17.3	33.2	50.5	49.5	100.0
CREDIT LOAD:							
% Full-Time	78.5	43.4	48.6	39.2	42.4	27.2	34.9
% Part-Time	21.5	56.6	51.4	60.8	57.6	72.8	65.1
Mean Credit Load	12.4	10.0	10.4	9.3	9.7	8.0	8.9
Median Credit Load	13	10	11	9	10	7	9
Modal Credit Load	12	14	12	12	12	6	6
ENROLLMENT STATUS:							
% First-Time-in-College	14.1	17.0	16.5	17.8	17.3	17.8	17.6
% Transfer	8.4	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.3	6.2	5.3
% Continuing	75.0	75.9	75.8	72.5	73.6	65.2	69.4
% Former	2.5	3.2	3.2	5.5	4.7	10.8	7.7
DEMOGRAPHICS							
AGE:							
% 17 and Under	4.2	1.5	1.9	4.6	3.7	13.9	8.8
% 18 - 20	37.6	13.9	17.5	19.2	18.6	26.5	22.5
% 21 - 25	36.3	30.2	31.1	24.6	26.8	23.2	25.0
% 26 - 40	19.4	45.8	41.9	40.6	41.1	26.2	33.7
% 41 and Over	2.5	8.6	7.6	11.0	9.8	10.2	10.0
Mean Age	22.9	28.3	27.5	28.0	27.8	25.8	26.8
Median Age	21	26	25	26	26	22	24
Modal Age	19	22	20	19	20	19	19
GENDER:							
% Male	44.7	44.2	44.3	37.2	39.6	38.8	39.2
% Female	55.3	55.8	55.7	62.8	60.4	61.2	60.8
ETHNIC CATEGORY:							
% White Non-Hispanic	18.3	6.1	7.6	5.3	6.2	26.9	16.5
% Black Non-Hispanic	7.7	7.6	1.5	12.4	10.8	13.1	11.9
% Hispanic	65.9	85.9	83.0	81.1	81.7	59.3	70.6
% Other	8.1	0.4	7.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0
NATIVE LANGUAGE:							
% English	10.9	1.8	3.1	10.5	8.0	66.1	36.8
% Spanish	66.2	84.8	6.2	78.2	6.5	32.1	56.0
% French/Creole	2.8	6.8	8.6	6.6	6.0	0.4	3.5
% Other	20.1	6.6	82.0	4.7	79.5	1.4	3.7
HIGH SCHOOL ORIGIN:							
% Dade County	12.7	18.7	17.8	32.3	27.3	44.9	36.0
% Florida	5.6	1.0	1.7	5.2	4.0	20.3	12.1
% Other U.S.	2.8	3.4	3.3	6.3	5.3	16.0	10.6
% International	70.4	60.0	61.5	39.3	46.9	6.6	26.9
% G.E.D.	8.5	15.2	14.2	15.1	14.8	10.2	12.5
Unknown High School	0.0	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9
TEST RESULTS OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS (FTIC)							
Number of FTIC (#'s only)	38	269	307	624	931	773	1,704
% of FTIC Not Tested	2.6	6.7	6.2	8.5	7.7	16.9	11.9
% Tested EPT	34.2	67.3	63.2	44.9	50.9	7.9	31.4
MAPS:							
% Tested	63.2	30.1	34.2	47.6	43.2	72.2	56.3
% University Eligible	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.2	3.9	3.2
% Adequately Prepared	29.2	8.6	13.3	21.6	19.5	25.5	22.9
% Underprepared	70.8	91.4	86.7	75.4	78.3	70.6	73.6

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Table 27

Characteristics of Students by Citizenship Status
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990

Medical Center Campus

Characteristic	International Students: Visa Students (1)	International Students: Refugees/ Asylees (2)	International Students: Total* (1+2)	Resident Aliens (3)	Total Non -U.S. Citizens (1+2+3)	U.S. Citizens	Total All Students
Number	113	169	282	1,013	1,295	2,291	3,586
% of Fall Headcount	3.2	4.7	7.9	28.2	36.1	63.9	100.0
CREDIT LOAD:							
% Full-Time	62.8	37.9	47.9	29.7	33.7	24.4	27.7
% Part-Time	37.2	62.1	52.1	70.3	66.3	75.6	72.3
Mean Credit Load	12.0	9.2	10.3	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.2
Median Credit Load	12	9	11	8	9	7	7.5
Modal Credit Load	11	3	12	3	3	3	3
ENROLLMENT STATUS:							
% First-Time-in-College	14.2	11.2	12.4	15.4	14.8	11.8	12.9
% Transfer	10.6	4.1	6.8	6.2	6.3	7.9	7.4
% Continuing	71.7	74.6	73.4	66.1	67.7	63.9	65.2
% Former	3.5	10.1	7.4	12.2	11.2	16.4	14.5
DEMOGRAPHICS							
AGE:							
% 17 and Under	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.3
% 18 - 20	16.8	13.6	14.9	16.1	15.8	17.1	16.7
% 21 - 25	40.7	31.4	35.1	24.1	26.5	22.7	24.0
% 26 - 40	35.4	46.7	42.2	47.9	46.7	42.9	44.3
% 41 and Over	6.2	6.5	6.4	10.6	9.7	14.5	12.7
Mean Age	26.5	28.3	27.7	29.1	28.8	29.4	29.1
Median Age	25	26	25	27	27	27	27
Modal Age	21	20	25	19	19	20	20
GENDER:							
% Male	12.4	33.1	24.8	25.5	25.3	71.1	27.6
% Female	87.6	66.9	75.2	74.5	74.7	28.9	72.4
ETHNIC CATEGORY:							
% White Non-Hispanic	15.9	5.3	9.6	5.7	6.5	38.4	26.9
% Black Non-Hispanic	46.0	40.8	42.9	45.2	44.7	28.1	34.1
% Hispanic	24.8	50.9	40.4	43.9	43.2	32.0	36.0
% Other	13.3	3.0	7.1	5.2	5.6	1.5	3.0
NATIVE LANGUAGE:							
% English	51.3	11.2	27.3	35.0	33.3	77.6	61.6
% Spanish	23.0	49.7	39.0	39.1	39.1	19.3	26.5
% French/Creole	8.0	33.1	23.1	18.3	19.3	1.7	3.9
% Other	17.7	5.9	10.6	7.6	8.3	1.4	8.0
HIGH SCHOOL ORIGIN:							
% Dade County	8.0	36.1	24.8	38.3	35.4	48.5	43.7
% Florida	0.9	1.8	1.4	4.1	3.5	13.0	9.6
% Other U.S.	1.8	2.4	2.1	6.5	5.6	22.6	16.5
% International	73.4	41.4	54.3	32.9	37.5	4.6	16.5
% G.E.D.	15.9	18.3	17.4	18.0	17.8	10.9	13.4
Unknown High School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
TEST RESULTS OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS (FTIC)							
Number of FTIC (1's only)	16	19	35	156	191	269	460
% of FTIC Not Tested	31.2	42.1	37.1	26.3	28.3	30.9	29.8
% Tested EPT	18.8	10.5	14.3	7.7	8.9	1.1	4.3
MAPS:							
% Tested	56.2	52.6	54.3	64.1	62.3	65.8	64.3
% University Eligible	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.4
% Adequately Prepared	33.3	10.0	21.1	11.0	12.6	17.5	15.5
% Underprepared	66.7	90.0	78.9	87.0	85.7	79.7	82.1

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Table 28

Characteristics of Students by Citizenship Status
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990

Homestead Campus

Characteristic	International Students: Visa Students (1)	International Students: Refugees/ Asylees (2)	International Students: Total* (1+2)	Resident Aliens (3)	Total Non -U.S. Citizens (1+2+3)	U.S. Citizens	Total All Students
Number	2	9	11	77	88	1,027	1,115
% of Fall Headcount	0.2	0.8	1.0	6.9	7.9	92.1	100.0
CREDIT LOAD:							
% Full-Time	100.0	33.3	45.5	10.4	85.2	16.9	16.8
% Part-Time	0.0	66.7	54.5	89.6	14.8	83.1	83.2
Mean Credit Load	13.0	8.7	9.4	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.8
Median Credit Load	13	7	11	6	6	6	6
Modal Credit Load	13	6	13	3	3	3	3
ENROLLMENT STATUS:							
% First-Time-in-College	100.0	33.3	45.5	20.8	23.9	22.0	22.2
% Transfer	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	6.8	11.2	10.8
% Continuing	0.0	66.7	54.5	57.1	56.8	53.2	53.5
% Former	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	12.5	13.6	13.5
DEMOGRAPHICS							
AGE:							
% 17 and Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.8
% 18 - 20	100.0	33.3	45.4	27.3	29.6	25.8	26.1
% 21 - 25	0.0	33.3	27.3	29.9	29.5	25.3	25.6
% 26 - 40	0.0	33.3	27.3	36.3	35.2	34.1	34.2
% 41 and Over	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.7	9.6	9.3
Mean Age	19.0	23.1	22.4	26.4	25.9	26.9	26.8
Median Age	19	23	21	24	24	24	24
Modal Age	18	19	18	20	19	18	18
GENDER:							
% Male	0.0	22.2	18.2	45.4	42.0	37.6	37.9
% Female	100.0	77.8	81.8	54.6	58.0	62.4	62.1
ETHNIC CATEGORY:							
% White Non-Hispanic	100.0	0.0	18.2	20.8	20.5	63.9	60.6
% Black Non-Hispanic	0.0	11.1	9.1	23.4	21.6	14.9	15.4
% Hispanic	0.0	77.8	63.6	51.9	53.4	19.8	22.4
% Other	0.0	11.1	9.1	3.9	4.5	1.4	1.6
NATIVE LANGUAGE:							
% English	0.0	11.1	9.1	44.1	39.8	90.2	86.2
% Spanish	0.0	66.7	54.5	40.3	42.0	8.6	11.3
% French/Creole	0.0	11.1	9.1	6.5	6.8	0.1	0.6
% Other	100.0	11.1	27.3	9.1	11.4	1.1	1.9
HIGH SCHOOL ORIGIN:							
% Dade County	0.0	66.7	54.5	50.6	51.2	46.9	47.3
% Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.7	9.8	9.4
% Other U.S.	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.5	31.8	29.7
% International	100.0	22.2	27.3	26.0	26.1	2.0	3.8
% G.E.D.	0.0	11.1	18.2	10.4	11.4	9.4	9.6
Unknown High School	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.2
TEST RESULTS OF FIRST-TIME-IN-COLLEGE STUDENTS (FTIC)							
Number of FTIC (1's only)	2	3	5	16	21	226	247
% of FTIC Not Tested	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.5	16.8	16.2
% Tested EPT	50.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.4
MAPS:							
% Tested	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	90.5	77.0	78.1
% University Eligible	50.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	5.3	4.6	4.7
% Adequately Prepared	50.0	0.0	20.0	21.4	21.0	19.0	19.2
% Underprepared	0.0	100.0	60.0	78.6	73.6	76.4	76.1

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Table 29

Educational Objectives of Students by Citizenship Status
Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

	Citizenship Status								
	Visa		Refugee		Resident Alien		U.S. Citizen		
Award Goal	Number	Percent of Goal	Number	Percent of Goal	Number	Percent of Goal	Number	Percent of Goal	Total
Associate in Arts	1,677	77	2,043	59	8,574	63	21,596	65	33,890
Associate in Science	370	17	1,181	34	3,783	27	5,807	18	11,141
Planned Certificate	0	0	1	0	7	0	38	1	46
Non-Degree	141	6	251	7	1,441	10	5,551	16	7,384
Total	2,188	100	3,476	100	13,805	100	32,992	100	52,461

Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 1990-91

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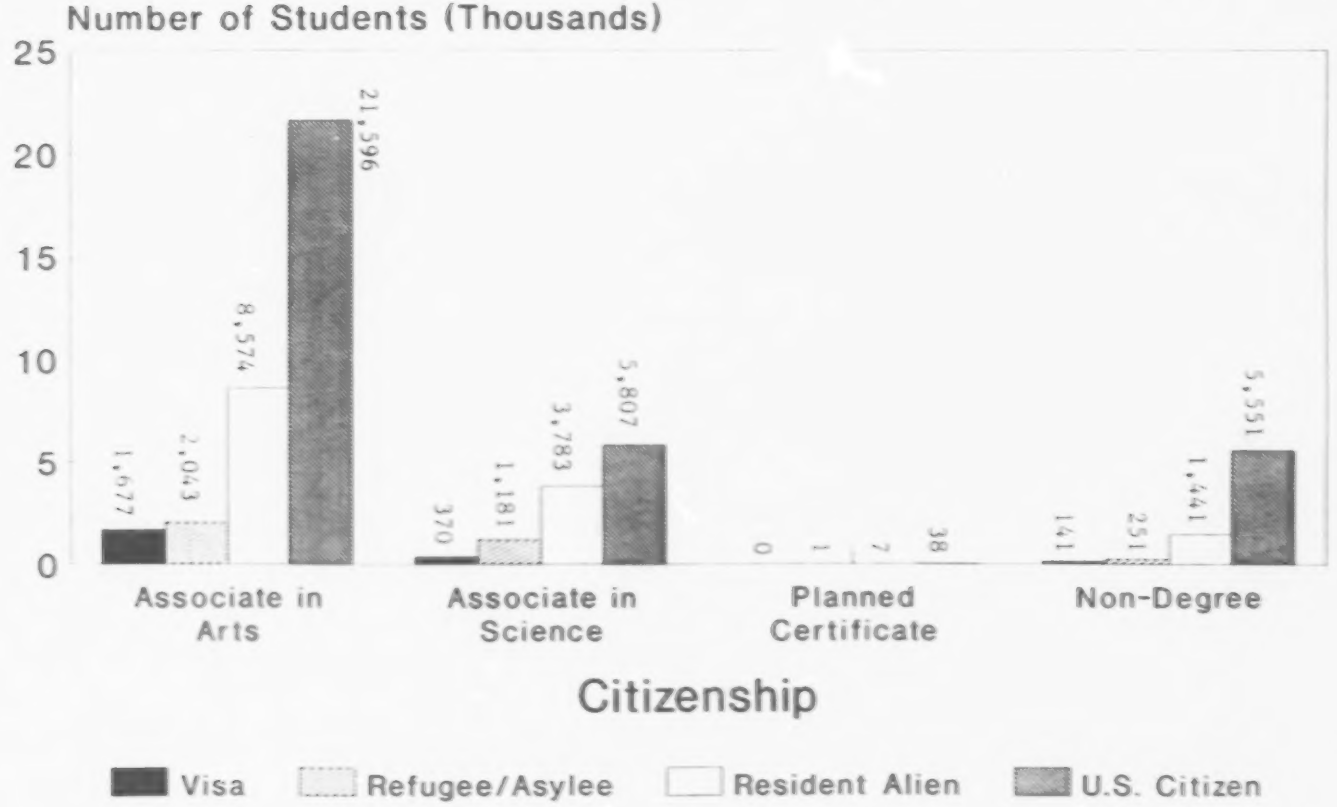
Figure 11

Educational Objectives of Students by Citizenship

Miami-Dade Community College



Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Table 30

Top Ten Program Declarations of Visa Students
At Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Program Code	Award Type	Program Title	Campus					College-Wide
			North	South	Wolfson	Medical Center	Homestead	
04	AA	Business Administration	147	224	48	0	1	420
12	AA	Pre-Bachelor of Arts	12	284	9	0	0	305
A4	AA	Computer Sciences	48	41	26	0	0	115
77	AS	Business Administration	27	31	11	0	0	69
26	ND	Personal Interest	35	21	7	5	0	68
E4	AA	Hotel-Motel Management	13	26	12	0	0	51
02	AA	Architecture	10	23	8	0	0	41
26	AA	Psychology	11	21	7	0	0	39
35	AA	Computer Sciences	12	22	4	0	0	38
1A	AS	Nursing-ADN Pre-Select	12	4	0	18	0	34
Total Top Ten			327	697	132	23	1	1,180
Percent Top Ten			27.7	59.1	11.2	1.9	0.1	100.0
All Other Programs			627	1,162	284	113	2	2,188

Data Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Table 31

Top Twenty Program Declarations of International Students
At Miami-Dade Community College
Closing Fall Term 1990-91

Program Code	Award Type	Program Title	Campus					College-Wide
			North	South	Wolfson	Medical Center	Homestead	
04	AA	Business Administration	850	973	619	5	7	2,454
12	AA	Pre-Bachelor of Arts	107	1,395	121	6	13	1,642
00	AA	Undecided	602	421	324	10	11	1,368
77	AS	Business Administration	329	139	410	2	4	884
25	ND	Upgrading Occupational Skills	162	244	263	150	7	826
A4	AA	Computer Science	235	188	357	1	0	781
55	AS	Business Data Processing	176	81	430	0	1	688
1A	AS	Nursing ADN-Pre-select	217	44	82	289	3	635
21	AA	Teaching Elementary	199	232	190	3	4	628
26	ND	Personal Interests	137	208	112	19	3	479
B9	AA	Electrical Engineering	181	140	91	0	3	415
26	AA	Psychology	125	139	120	3	2	389
02	AA	Architecture	102	148	113	0	0	363
27	ND	Transfer Intent	85	151	35	38	6	315
56	AS	Electronics Technology	196	59	49	0	0	304
16	AA	Nursing	127	64	72	34	2	299
L2	AS	Office Technology	53	67	135	0	0	255
35	AA	Business Data Processing	87	82	44	0	1	214
22	AA	Teaching-Secondary	74	59	70	2	2	207
B7	AA	Civil Engineering	48	61	60	0	0	169
Total Top Twenty			4,092	4,845	3,697	562	69	13,315
Percent Top Twenty			30.7	36.4	27.8	4.2	0.5	100.0
All Programs			5,962	6,550	5,574	1,295	88	19,469

*Visa, Refugees, Asylees/Parolees, Resident Aliens

Source: IRS40 Closing Fall Term 1990-91

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